The Centre Reporter.

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The usual calm pervades the air before the fierce political storm in Centre county.

There is a slight possibility of Cleveland's withdrawal from the Presidential race. Then who?

The National treasury is said to be empty and no available funds on hand. So much for Republican rule.

Upon the age of the bait largely depends the size of the fish which dropped back into the stream.

Available Democratic and Republican nominees for President seem to be scarce, and the leaders cannot decide as yet on one man.

What is the matter with the Republican party nominating "Our Dan" for President? Centre county has gubernatorial timber and there is no reason why it should not have presidential too.

The veterans of New York, according to the *Herald*, are to merge themselves into a distinct political party to help each other. Pensions to everybody and all the offices that can be made to go around are the distinctive principles of the new organization, which is to be a secret affair.

New York city is doing very well by the Grant Monument and only needs $46,000 to complete the popular subscription of $350,00. It is expected to complete the fund by Memorial day, May 30th. For any laudable purpose, appealing to the sentimental side of their nature, Americans are free givers.

In most of the Democratic conventions in the Southern States that have met or will meet the sentiment is strong for Mr. Cleveland. But as a rule there will be no instructions. That policy seems to be favored by the supporters of Mr. Cleveland as a peace offering. It is all right if they have the delegates.

Pennsylvania will do a good deal of voting this fall. We will elect a State Supreme Judge, thirty Congressmen, including two Congressmen-at-large, twenty-five States Senators and 204 members of Assembly, all under the Baker blanket ballot law. In addition to these every county will have important local offices to fill.

Chairman of the Republican National Committee Clarkson in an interview a few days ago said Blaine was the strongest man in their party, and that the secretary never said he would decline a nomination for president if tendered him. A sensational report now on the ill-health of the secretary will now be in order.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that if a guest have ordinary valuables in his or her room, such valuables as he or she wears for use or adornment, the hotel keeper is responsible for their safety, even though he may have given notice that he would not be responsible for them unless they should be deposited in his safe.

The latest rumor is to the effect that secretary Blaine will be nominated for President without his consent. The anti-Harrison clique are greatly in need of a man for the office and Blaine is the only available one at present. Of course no one doubts for a moment that he will decline the nomination once made but will consider it only a case of office after the man.

A Swiss chemist has, it is said not only discovered how to dispose of ordinary coal smoke but how to turn it into a highly profitable commodity. The statement is that by burning 125 tons of coal, at a cost of $155, and making full use of it for steam raising purposes, he can at the same time secure, by a simple process he has invented, four tons of sulphate of ammonia from the smoke produced by the coal. The money value of this will be $240.

The humbug of McKinley "free sugar' is gradually becoming understood. A Washington despatch states that the payments for sugar bounties have already amounted to $7.500,000 this year, and that $10.000,000 will be required next year. This is about one-fifth of the duties collected upon sugar under the old tariff, and it all comes out of the tax-payers, as the duty came out of consumers. In addition to this, by leaving a duty of half a cent a pound upon refined sugar—no doubt for a campaign consideration—the McKinleyites enabled the sugar trust, through getting its raw material free, to levy tribute upon the consumers. The people were thus relieved for duties only to be taxed for bounties and robbed by the trust.

THE BATTLE AGAINST TRUSTS.

The Attorney General of the United States has opened an aggressive battle against the leading trusts of the country, and has every properly begun with the sugar trust. The authority for his action is the Sherman anti-trust act that was evidently intended to prevent just what has been accomplished in controlling the prices for most of the common necessaries of life.

The sugar trust that lately swallowed up the immense establishment of Mr. Spreckels of this city, probably more flagrantly violates both the spirit and the letter of the act of Congress than any other business combination made in the country; and as it affects the value of one of the few commodities universally consumed by the people, there is eminent fitness in making a test case with the sugar combine.

The administration has begun none too soon to suppress the logical fruits of the McKinley tariff bill. It is the fountain of monopoly; it protects capital and oppresses labor, it increase the cost of the necessaries of life to workingmen and lessens both their employment and their wages; and the murmurs which have come up from every side clearly indicate that the industrial voters of the country will not sustain any party, or sanction any policy, that invites monopoly for the benefit of the few and increases taxes to oppress the many.

It would have been much wiser to have passed a reasonable protective tariff, but since the people who paid spot cash in 1888, to insure special taxes for their individual benefit, have coerced a most infamous tariff policy, the only thing left for the President and the Attorney General is to make a general raid against the trusts and combines which have been created and fostered by the new tariff policy of the administration.—*Times.*

Half Rates to Minneapolis via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of delegates and visitors to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, on June 7th, 1892, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Minneapolis, from all principal stations on its lines, at a *single fare for the round trip*. The rate from New York is $31.50; Philadelphia, $29.75; Baltimore, $28.50; Washington, $28.50, and other stations in proportion. The tickets will be sold from June 1st to 5th, inclusive, and the return coupons will be good to leave Minneapolis or St. Paul from June 10th to 25th inclusive, 1892. A choice of routes west of Chicago may be made.

Another Big Compound Engine.

The Baldwin Locomotive works have just built for the Pennsylvania railroad a big compound passenger engine that differs from most other locomotives of the compound pattern turned out by this company in that it is a ten-wheeler. It has three six-feet drivers on each side, the purpose being to give it greater hauling power. Including the tender it weighs about 100 tons. The intention is to use it for pulling heavy trains on the main line. If it suits others will be built. The Pennsylvania railroad is now using five compound freight engines built by the Baldwin company.

Should Inspect It.

Every voter who finds it convenient to do so, should go to Bellefonte tomorrow, Friday, and inspect the workings of the Baker Ballot Law. The election booth will be set up in the Arbitration room of the court house and the mode of operations will be same as election held next November.

It is an opportunity to become familiar with the workings of the new law with which every voter should become familiar.

The Cleary Case.

The next regular meeting of the Board of Pardons will be held on the 24th inst. As yet the board has made no announcement in regard to its action on the case of Charles Cleary, who is in the Lock Haven jail under sentence of death.

Baccalaureate Sermon.

The exercises in connection with commencement week at Pennsylvania State College will be held June 12th to 15th inclusive, at State College, Pa. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., of Philadelphia.

Increase in Membership.

The membership of the Lutheran church was increased on Sunday by eight new members, seven being confirmed and one by certificate.

——Lewins' stock of spring and summer clothing is unequaled in the county. He has a larger stock than ever to select from and of latest styles and cuts The prices never were as low.

Work and Wages at Home and Abroad. From the Phila. Record.

Workingmen and others have frequently asked The Record to state the differences in factory wages in this country and in Europe. Satisfactory answers could not always be given, because of the unreliability of the data. Earnings greatly vary with other industrial conditions. In some industries the daily wages are much higher than in others, while the days of labor are much less; so that, taking all the year 'round, the earnings are nearly equal in their respective employments. At the same time there has been a strong disposition in official gatherers of statistics to fit them as nearly as possible to the favorite theory in hand. Thus Protectionist doctrinaries have habitually exaggerated the earnings of labor in this county, and depreciated them in Free Trade England, in order to make out a plausible case for tariff spoliation. In this economic work the Protectionist manipulators have carefully refrained from producing the statistics of Wages in the "protected" countries of Continental Europe, since the results would have completely overturned their argument when contrasted with the results under the free policy of Great Britain.

But Mr. Carroll C. Wright, Chief of the Department of Labor, has just transmitted to President Harrison a comprehensive and exhaustive statistical report upon the comparitive condition of work and wages in the United States, Great Britain Germany Belgium and Switzerland. Mr. Wright's authority in this domain of investigation is of the highest character, and to the arsenal of facts which he has collected both parties in the tariff controversy will be obliged to go for ammunition. If the advocates of McKinleyism can find consolation in these industrial data, the friends of Tariff Reform will have no cause to grudge it to them.

Without further reviewing these statistics at present, let us take the comparative figures in the cotton industry, for an example. In the United States the average annual earnings of a family in the cotton factories are $658; expenses, $611; net income, $47; In Great Britain the annual earnings of a family in the same industry are $555; expenses, $502; net income, $54. In Germany the earnings are $302; expenses, $283; net income $19. In France, the earnings are $366; expenses, $334; net income, $32. In Switzerland, the earnings are $358; expenses, $347, net income $11. In the highly protected woolen industries of this country and in the same industries in England the wages are lower than in the cotton manufactures, while in the iron and glass industries they are higher. But the relations between earnings and expenses are much the same. In Germany the average earnings of a family in the woolen industries amount to $245, and the expenses to $282, leaving a deficit of $37 at the end of the year.

American workingmen, whose ears have been stunned with cries over the "blessings" of Potection and the "cure" of Free Trade in generating pauperism of labor, can hardly fail to draw an instructive lesson from Mr. Wright's statistics. While the "protected" workingman in a New England cotton factory has a surplus of $45 at the end of the year, the victim of "pauper labor" in Free Trade England has a surplus of $54.

Leaving out of question the miserable condition of labor under the protective system of Germany and France, the advocates of tariff spoilation will find nothing to help their argument in this comparison of industrial conditions in the United States and Great Britain. While the American cotton spinner works more hours, and produces more, he is able to save less than his unprotected rival in Free Trade England. Is this because he spends more for luxuries and superfluities? Not at all. The statistics of Mr. Wright show that while the workingman and his family in the United States expend annually $9.36 for pleasures and recreations, the English workingman expends not less than $36.26 on the same account.

The reason of these differences lies in a tariff system which, in the name of Protection to American workingmen, makes the cost of indispensable necessaries of living greater in the United States than they are in Free Trade England. While nominally receiving more money for more extensive labor and a greater amount of production American workingmen's wages have less purchasing power than have wages in England because of the insidious taxes upon so many of the necessaries and comforts of living.

Since figures honestly, patiently and intelligently collated will not lie, the advocates of tariff spoliation will find a perfect mine of truth in the figures of Mr. Corroll D. Wright.

Young men's suits, black, brown or mixed cheviots, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00 and 12.00.
LYON & Co.

COBURN.

What our Correspondent Finds of Interest in his Section.

The evening train which arrives here at 7.10 p. m. is quite a convenience to the traveling public.

Mr. Frank Hackenberg who is cooking in a lumber camp near Loganton, Pa., was at home over Sunday.

James A. Kooney has purchased a lot of ground of Mrs. Kerstetter west of the lot bought by Archy Mullin.

Mrs. Sarah Kerstetter is repairing her barn, the roof of which was broken down last winter by the heavy snow.

John Hoffa and wife started for Lewisburg on last Friday in a private conveyance and returned home again on Tuesday.

Luther Guisewite sold his young bear to Mr. Bishop, of Woodward. Bruin had become quite a pet and will be greatly missed by the "boys."

Rev. Wolf, of the Lutheran church, will administer the Lords Supper at this place on Sunday a. m., May 29th. Preparatory services the Saturday previous.

Jacob Evart has quite a curiosity in the shade of a chick with three well developed legs. He is thinking seriously of taking it to the Worlds Fair and placing it on exhibition there.

The remains of the seventeen-year-old son of James Dutweiler were brought to this place on Tuesday evening train from Williamsport, and were taken to Millheim and interred there the same day.

Boyd Catherman, who for the last several years was employed in the station as clerk, left on Tuesday for Saegertown, where W. H. Kreamer is at present located, where he has been employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. May success attend you.

A large portable boiler, drawn by six mules, passed through this place on Monday, which was taken to Poe Valley and will be used in sawing the timber of the large tract of timber land owned by Mauer, Rothermel and Wagner. It was brought from Mifflinburg.

On last Friday evening while Andrew Harter was attending choir practice at this place, his horses which he had hitched in the shed in the rear of the church became frightened and tore the rope halters with which they were tied and ran away. The spring wagon to which they were hitched remained on terra firma until they reached the house of S. S. Wilson about one-fourth mile west of here; there it was turned completely over, and the horses became loose. Search was immediately made and after about one hour's diligent work the horses were found in the corner of the woods near where Conrad Decker lives. The one horse was considerably bruised. The wagon and horses were pretty badly used up; the tongue and the two front wheels of the wagon were broken. However it might have been much worse, considering the darkness of the night when the runaway occurred.

To The Public.

On next Monday evening, May 30th, the Presbyterian Aid Society will serve to the public Ice-cream, Cake, Coffee, etc., in the rooms over Harper & Kreamer's store. A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and partake of the good things which the ladies have provided for the occasion, you will receive full value for money spent and at the same time will be helping on a good cause.

The Odd Fellows Lodge.

Odd Fellowship has been in existence in this country for seventy-three years. There are this State 22 lodges over 60 years old; 20 between 50 and 60 years; 264 between 40 and 50; 75 between 30 and 40; 200 between 20 and 30; 222 between 10 and 20, and 250 under 10.

Good Roads.

Good roads cannot be built for nothing; they cannot be maintained without intelligent supervision. But whenever they have been constructed they soon pay for themselves twice over, putting two or three dollars in the farmer's pocket for everyone they take out.

The 4th at Bellefonte.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America of the Central Pennsylvania division, will have a meeting and grand parade in Bellefonte July 4. The Knights of the Golden Eagle will have a parade at the same time.

Going to Europe.

General D. H. Hastings has mapped out a summer trip to Europe of several months. He expects to leave about the first of June and will not return before August.

——It is a positive fact that you can buy the best goods for the least money at the Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1892.

The Harrison crowd are already beginning the task of letting their man down easy. They now acknowledge that he cannot be nominated on the first ballot, and they talk mysteriously about the possibility of his not allowing his name to go before the convention at all, or of his withdrawing in favor of Blaine after the first ballot. That Mr. Harrison will willingly withdraw in favor of Mr. Blaine is not believed by anyone in Washington; he would prefer seeing any other man in the world nominated.

It has just been learned from a most trustworthy source that Mr. Harrison proposes to make another effort to make a bargain with Boss Clarkson, who will be here this week, by which he hopes to secure his support—he probably can if he will make his offers tempting enough, and will give sufficient guarantees. Agents of Clarkson have already, according to advices received here, obtained control of a considerable number of the negro delegates in the Southern States. If Mr. Blaine has not made up his mind to take the nomination, if he can get it, he is acting very strangely. He knows that his name is being used to weaken Harrison and he says not a word to stop it.

Comptroller of the Currency Lacey, who should long ago have been dismissed from office for the manner in which he dealt with the wrecked Philadelphia national bank, has gone to Chicago to organize the national bank of which he is to be president; but he did not resign before leaving Washington. Not he. He will devote as much time as may be necessary to his private business, but he is too good a republican to forego drawing a salary from the government up to the last minute. He will not resign until the first of July.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, who has reported favorably from the Senate committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution making the Presidential term six years and making a President ineligible for re-election would doubtless liked to have this amendment go into effect March 4, 1893, instead of March 4, 1897, as provided in the resolution. But he can console himself with the knowledge that a higher authority than the Constitution—the people—will prevent Mr. Harrision getting a second term.

The members of the joint Immigration committees which have been engaged in investigating the subject of immigration have not fully decided whether they will report in favor of abolishing the office of Commissioner of Immigration, in which ex-Congressman Owen has proven such a misfit, but they have practically agreed upon some amendments to the present laws, intended to put an end to the evasions by which immigrants of the prohibited classes get into the United States. These amendments will be incorporated in a bill that will shortly be introduced in both House and Senate.

The Attorney General pleads ignorance, further than the newspaper accounts, concerning the Reading combine as an answer to the House resolution asking for information. That is precisely the same answer he gave the the committee of the House the other day, concerning violations of the civil service law by Federal officials in Baltimore. The question naturally arises, why is he ignorant? He has under his orders a large force of special agents and other officials, covering every section of the country, and it is fair to assume that if he is really ignorant of such things it is because he wishes to be. The House has not decided what action, if any, it will take.

Of course the report of the sub-committee of the World's Fair in favor of a reduction of the large salaries now being paid to a few officials, and of the abolition of the expensive and useless department of foreign affairs, has raised a howl from the holders of these of "soft snaps," and their friends. Who ever knew of the holders of sinecures willingly turning them loose? Besides, these men feel that they must kick up a big row over having their salaries reduced as a sort of paliation for the wasted money already paid to them. The report is in so sense an attack on the Exposition, as it distinctly says that the committee "expresses without reserve their confidence in the assured success of the Exposition. In every essential feature it stands unrivaled in all time."

It is said that one of the wealthiest republican Senators has placed in the hands of agents $50.000 to be wagered in sums of $1,000 and upward that Harrison will not be nominated, and that he has offered to wager, in case Harrison is nominated, an unlimited amount, with odds of two to one, that he will not be elected.

Representative Bland, of Missouri, created a little flurry by expressing his willingness to repeal the dependent pension act.

SPRING MILLS.

A Few Interesting Items From The Lively Town.

No organ grinders yet,—no summer.

Our aged townsman, Mr. James Grove, was seen fishing again last Monday.

Mrs. Edwin Ruhl is quite sick, as are also Charles Dillet's little boy and and Mr. James Beatv.

M. Shires was the first arrival on the new evening train, and Orris McCormick and William Snyder were the first to leave Spring Mills on that train.

Some of the people of this town are continually on the run; if you meet them don't be alarmed, its only a "Long."

There are at present two beggars in town. One begging for a carpet for the M. E. parsonage; the other for the windows of the new Reformed church.

A man coming into the hotel last Wednesday looked over the register and noticed "Wednesday, May 18th," "was spelsht du das?" he asked. Wednesday, was the reply. Is don so en mon?" and D. H. said "yah hite."

The other day as the young miller was hoisting a sack of corn to the upper story of the mill, his attention was arrested by the sight of some school girls passing by and so great was his interest in looking that he forgot about the corn which fell down from the upper floor ker plunk, flying in all directions. Next time attend to the corn. Then look.

The affairs at the Academy are running along smoothly. Many of the students seem to enjoy themselves much and is hoped they will not realize during the vacation anything like the following from Goldsmith:

What is friendship but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep;
A shade that follows wealth and fame,
And leaves the wretch to weep.

Use Salt for Diphtheria.

An exchange says that the simplest and best preventive for diphtheria is as much common table salt as will lay on the point of a pocket knife blade, taken in the mouth six times daily while the disease is epidemic. The rationale of the treatment is quickly told—the chloride of the salt kills the diphtheretic poison. Do not wait until sore throat is complained of but adopt the preventive measure at once and adhere thereto until the mortality lists show the danger is past. If sore throat is complained of get the patient to incline the head slightly forward and breathe in through the mouth. This act exposes the throat well. If any unaccountable "white patches" appear call the doctor at once, maintaining the salt treatment pending his coming.

BIG FIRE AT MILESBURG.

A Fierce Conflagration at Milesburg last Night, and Much Property Destroyed.

Last night, about eight o'clock fire broke out in a building at Milesburg and before the flames could be got under control, much valuable property was destroyed. The flames destroyed buildings from alley to alley, and the loss will be quite heavy. Mile's store, Grant Meyer's dwelling and undertaking establishment and several other dwellings were destroyed.

Held for a Better Price.

Some farmers in northern Berks county who refused sixty to eighty cents a bushel for their potatoes last Fall, in expectation of obtaining still higher prices, are now selling them at nineteen cents, while others are giving them away if parties are only willing to take them. In other cases farmers are hauling on their fields to rot. Some have several hundred bushels on hand.

Her Name to be Placed on a Tablet.

The members of the W. C. T. U., of Bellefonte, have raised one hundred dollars to place the name of Mrs. John P. Harris, of Bellefonte, on a marble tablet which will be placed in the magnificent temple that is being erected in Chicago by the W. C. T. U.

Died in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Bible, wife of Mr. Frank Bible, well known in Centre county, and formerly editor of the Bellefonte *Centre Democrat*, died in Philadelphia on Tuesday morning. Her remains will be brought to Bellefonte for interment on Friday morning.

Mifflin County Deaths.

Recent deaths in Mifflin county were: Bruce P. Hampson, of Allensville, in his 38th year; Mrs. Sarah C. Cumfort, of Lewistown, in her 67th year; George Shilling, of Wagner, who dropped dead while at his usual work.

——The REPORTER at $1.50 is the cheapest paper in the county. Subscribe and get in the swim.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth is Stranger than Fiction.

A BABOON is a well-known character in the Cape Colony of South Africa, but more particularly in the neighborhood of Port Elizabeth. The history attaching to him is a curious and probably unique one. The signal man, his owner, was, through no fault of his own, run over by a passing train, and had to have both legs amputated, which would naturally incapacitate him from work, but the idea struck him to secure a baboon, and train him to do his work. This he has successfully accomplished, and for many years the one in question regularly looked after the levers, and did the hard work of his afflicted master. The animal is possessed of extraordinary intelligence, and has never made a mistake. Of course, the human servant works the telegraphs, and the baboon the levers, according to instruction; and taking into consideration the fact that at the station in question, Ultenhage Junction, and about twenty miles from Port Elizabeth, there is a large volume of traffic, the sagacity of the creature is really wonderful. At first passengers raised a strong protest against the employment of the animal on the score of risk of accident, but the baboon has never yet failed during his many years of work, and on more than one occasion has acted in a manner simply astounding to those who never had personal experience of the intelligence of these brutes. One of his most noteworthy performances was the correct switching of an unannounced special train on its correct line in the absence of the signal man. The latter lives about a mile up the line, and the baboon pushes him out, and home, morning and night, and is the sole companion of his legless master.

AN old feature of the Harmanus Bleecker Hall at Albany, where the New York Republican State Convention held its meeting, is two large seats in the orchestra chairs, a third of the distance from the stage to the family circle, which are a size and a half in width as compared with the other chairs in the auditorium. The delegates from New York county occupied the space about these two chairs, but no person was allowed to sit in them, and that fact drew out the curious story of their ownership. Harmanus Bleecker was a citizen of Albany who left a legacy many years ago to that city corporation to be used for the public good when it had been increased by the interest accretions of years to the sum of $100,000. When it was determined some years since to build the great hall which bears its patron's name more money was required to carry out the plans of the architect than the $100,000. One of the citizens of Albany who contributed a large sum of money for this purpose was Mr. Avery Herrick, a merchant, who is a very large man. His good wife is a very large women, and the one stipulation which he made in his subscription was that two large seats should be placed in the hall for himself and wife, in the best possible location, which should always be at his command for occupation at any entertainment or gathering which might take place in the structure. His proviso having been accepted, every lease of the hall for any gathering contains the stipulation that these seats are not to be occupied, but are subject to the presence of Mr. Herrick and his wife.

VIOLINS made by the great artist of Cremona have been sometimes bought at fabulous prices, but it is rare that an old guitar becomes almost as valuable as a genuine Stradivarius. M. Uhlmann, a native of Luxembourg domiciled in Paris, has, however, inherited from a deceased uncle a rather dilapitated guitar which has proved to him the source of a small fortune. The uncle was an itinerant singer, and M. Uhlmann wishing, no doubt, to keep up the family connection with the fine arts, was in the habit of going round wine shops with his inherited instrument, with which he accompanied himself as he intoned popular ditties. One evening a semi-inebriated person, who abhorred music of every kind, snatched the guitar out of its owner's hands and cracked it on his (the artist's) cranium. M. Uhlmann was assisted by the police in the unequal encounter and the drunkard was carried off to the station-house. So, too, was the broken guitar, as a piece de conviction against the unmusical aggressor. A police official while examining the damaged instrument noticed that in its interior there was a roll of papers. These, being pulled out, were discovered to be stock certificates worth $2,200. The scrip was handed over to M. Uhlmann, as it had belonged to his uncle. The wandering minstrel from Luxembourg was so overjoyed at his good fortune that he withdrew the charge of assault against his aggressor, following up his act of magnanimity by inviting the latter to sip refreshments with him at the nearest tavern.

TAKEN altogether, the Russian Transcaspian Railway is one of the engineering wonders "of this, the iron bound century." At first it was considered impossible to maintain a road through the shifting sands of the Kara Kum desert, but General Annenkoff, who was superintendent of construction, overcame what was supposed to be an insurmountable obstacle by covering his railroad with clay and planting the sides with thickets of desert plants and shrubs. But when this had been down and the roadbed assured a cry went up to the effect that the scheme would have to be abandoned because there was neither fuel or water along the line. The doughty General solved the water problem by bringing water in pipes from the mountains, and his cousin constructed a locomotive which used petroleum for fuel. But yet there was another great obstacle in the way, the classic Oxus, which would have to be crossed with a bridge 1,000 feet longer than the Brooklyn wonder. This difficulty was finally overcome and the road is now in active operation.

SEA captains were yarning about ships which never returned and various dangers of the deep, when a Thomaston mariner related an experience which, he declared, made his hair rise every time he thought of it. He said: "One trip I made from New York to San Francisco is very distinctly impressed upon my mind. We had in a general cargo, including seventy tons of gunpowder and some railroad iron. We had a very rough passage around the Horn, and were tossed about pretty roughly for a week or so. I could hear the vessel straining and the cargo groaning and grinding, and it made me pretty nervous, I can tell you. When we reached San Francisco and discharged, I found that thirty tons of the powder had been stowed on the railroad iron. Some of the packages had been broken open by the working of the cargo, and the iron was covered with powder. We swept up several barrels of it and—well, I felt sick to think what might have happened."

A SAN FRANCISCO gentleman is the owner of a black cat which has developed an extraordinary fondness for vegetables. "He is extremely fond of vegetables," said the owner of the cat. "He will be two years old next July. We first noticed that he liked green peas when he was but six months old. Then my wife caught him eating some that had been left on a dish after dinner, and he was stealing them. After that I tried him on string beans, cauliflower, asparagus, and green corn. He relishes them all and cries for any of the vegetables when they are set on the table and he does not get his share, but what he likes most is asparagus. I have known him to eat eleven plain boiled ones, one after another, and he only eats that portion which is soft. Potatoes? No, he seems to draw the line at potatoes, but he fills up on baked beans. He appears to enjoy them as much as does a Bostonian."

AMONG the curiosities in the Maine State prison is a dress that one of the prisoners, who attempted to escape recently, had made as a disguise. At different times the man, who worked in the carriage trimming shop, secreted small bits of flannel, which he sewed together from which he fashioned a most remarkable gown, with a big bow at the back by way of adornment. The buttons were made from harness trimmings and bits of leather. He also made a hat. The whole outfit, with a razor, chalk for face powder, and a thirty-foot ladder made of waxed ends, was found in the man's cell. Another prisoner had converted an old vise into a jackscrew, and had carried it about.

THE approaches to Chincoteague Island, the Virginia gunning and fishing resort, are so shallow that it is sometimes necessary for passengers upon the little steamer that plys across Chincoteague Sound to be carried ashore on men's backs. This service was once very satisfactorily performed by one stout fellow for a party consisting of ex-Secretary Bayard, ex-Congressman Martin, and several other Delawareans weighing considerably more than 200 pounds each. Mr. Bayard was interested to learn that he who came to the rescue was a pensioner of the civil war, but a little astonished at the information that the man drew his pension on the score of a weak back.

SOME twelve miles north of Tuscarora, N. Y., there grows—or, at least, recently grew—a tree or shrub about seven feet in height, the leaves of which were luminous. In general appearance it resembled the barberry, the leaves favoring somewhat the aromatic bay tree of California. At certain seasons of the year the foliage is so bright that on the darkest night it can be plainly seen at a distance of one mile, while the light at the tree is sufficient to admit the reading of the finest print. The luminous substance is a gummy matter on the outside of the leaves, which imparts the same property to whatever it is rubbed on.

THERE is at the present time in Georgia, a child eleven years old, very little larger than when it was born, and without any bones in its entire body. It has never grown to any appreciable size. It has never talked, and consequently takes no notice of its surroundings. Necessarily it is difficult to keep it alive, but its parents are very devoted to it, and someone stays by it constantly to feed it on milk and water. It is necessary to give it this mixture every fifteen minutes.

A DOUGLASSVILLE (Ga.) paper tells of a quick courtship. A man stopped at a house and asked a country women for a glass of water. When he had quenched his thirst he asked her if she was married or single. She replied, widow. On which the man said that he was a widower in search of a wife. "Walk in," answered the widow, "and we'll talk the matter over." One hour latter the twain were made one by the nearest minister.

IN Rockland, Me., is a dog that is a born thief. Its favorite plunder is clothing, and in daily excursions about the neighborhood during the past winter it has pilfered enough to stock a shop. Last week it went into an open hallway, picked up a costly muff and started for home, hotly pursued by a man and two excited women. The owner got her muff and the dog got a beating.

A CONVICT made his escape at Brenham, Tex., in a curious manner. With a number of others he was working on a railroad embankment. When none of the guards was looking the convict laid down in a hollow made by the spades. The gang near him threw dirt over him until he was completely covered. When camp was reached and the roll called the escape was discovered.

SAMUEL LANE of Gardner, Me., ought to know something about rural justice, for he has been a Justice of the Peace and Quorum for fifty years without a day off. He received his first appointment from Govenor Fairfield, and at the age of eighty he has been reappointed to deal out more justice.

Fortresses on Wheels.

The big express companies have at last secured burglar-proof cars. Dozens of plans to baffle the desperate road agents have recently been submitted to the officials of the American, Wells Fargo and other companies, and as a result of their labors money will henceforth be carried with absolute security.

The precautions to be adopted against robbery are pronounced perfect by experts. The highwaymen who attempt to hold up trains in the future will bitterly regret their experience.

"The cars in which the money is to be carried are fortresses on wheels," said Secretary Flag of the American Express Company to a New York Journal representative.

Their construction is such that they are almost invulnerable. They are garrisoned with brave and resolute men, who have a small arsenal on hand for any emergency.

The cars are the property of the roads over which they run, but they are built after designs furnished by the express companies. Iron and steel are the materials of which the cars are constructed. The heavy metal doors are provided with bars, which it would require hours to saw apart. Catches which can be opened only from within and ponderous chains give additional security to the door fastenings. Nothing but the power of dynamite or the connivance of a messenger can possibly effect an entrance to the vehicles in which the shining gold and crisp bank notes are transported.

But even after a car has been broken into by the highwaymen, another barrier stands between him and the treasure he covets. The precious freight is inclosed in safes which years of scientific study have rendered almost burglar proof. These safes are built into the framework of the car, so that they cannot be rolled into a wagon and opened at the robbers' leisure.

They are provided with time and combination locks, which even the messenger himself is powerless to open, as the numbers of the combination are unknown to him.

DEALING IN DRIED FLIES.

A Central American Insect Whose Bite is Often Fatal.

"I import anything under the sun that I can see any money in," said a downtown commission merchant in answer to a New York Tribune reporter the other day.

"Brought in anything curious lately?" asked the inquisitive visitor.

"Well, no bric-a-brac or curiosities of that sort. I deal in the plain, every-day, homely products of nature, but I think I have something here which will surprise you for all that. What do you say to a box as big as a bale of hay, filled with the compressed bodies of dried flies?"

"Flies!" exclaimed the reporter. "What kind? Spanish flies?"

"Not particularly Spanish, just Spanish-American. They're from Mexico, and include any kind of fly that flies, and all kinds of flies that fly. I should say, James!" to a boy, "bring a scoopful of those dried flies for this young man to write about."

James went with a grin to a bale in the warehouse behind the office, and came back with a shining brass scoop running over with thin, dry, flat things, which on inspection proved to be flies of all sizes and colors, with a sediment of broken wings and detached legs.

"What are they for?" asked the reporter.

"People buy them to feed to their singing birds. I sell them retail to the dealers, who tell me they are especially good for some birds at any time, and for others at certain times of the year."

"I should say they would prove pretty expensive diet. Just think of the time and labor spent in catching so many flies!"

"You forget, young man, that a Mexican Indian is not a Knight of Labor. His time is about as valuable as that of a setting hen. Flies are thicker, too, in the tropical valleys of Mexico than you have any idea of—as thick as blanks in a lottery?"

"Well," continued the speaker, "the Mexican Indian who can no longer sleep in his hut on account of the swarms of flies attracted by the filth which accumulates about his front door, sometimes is stung into a desire for revenge on his enemies. Revenge is sweet, and sweeter if there is any money in it. He goes to the woods and collects a number of green twigs of a certain tree. These he lays in a pile on the floor of his hut, with some dry twigs under them. Then from another tree he gets a gum, which he boils into a thin syrup and spreads on the walls of his hut. The flies are attracted by its fragrant and far-reaching odor. They gather to feed on it. When the hut is black with them the Indian sets fire to the twigs on the floor and closes the apertures from the outside. The twigs emit an aromatic smoke which kills the flies, and they fall to the floor in thousands. Then the native's wife dries them while he goes to sleep again."

"Here's a find for you," continued the merchant, as he singled out a bigger fly than usual. "This is a specimen of the man-eating fly of Central America. This is a fly which inhabits the low-lying coast regions of Central America, and is much dreaded by the natives for the fearful results which follow its sting. Naturalists call it Lucilia Hominivora. The average specimen is about a third of an inch long. It has a big head, as you see, with the eyes on top. Its cheeks are a golden yellow, its abdomen dark blue with purple bands, its legs black, its wings unusually big, and they produce a continuous and loud buzzing when in motion.

"The person bitten by this fly gets a disease called myiasis. It generally begins with an itching of the nose, then that organ swells and bleeds, next it becomes ulcerated, and in these ulcers may be found the larvae of the fly. The whole face becomes swollen, erysipelas sets in, followed by meningitis and death. One man, I knew, shot himself after he had been bitten, rather than face the tortures he knew were certain. Cure is difficult. Subcutaneous injections of chloroform sometimes do good, but as often fail. One man I heard of was cured by lemon juice injected into his blood."

The Larks of Manitoba.

A Winnipeg paper says that Manitoba is one of the most delightful places on the earth in the spring. "Thousands of prairie larks," it says, "salute the day by bursting all together into a splendid explosion of song, pouring out their rich, strong voices from every little height and perch, singing with all their might. They sing all day, and at night joyously hail the moon."

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

PREMATURE BALDNESS.—Writing on the subject of baldness, Dr. W. Joseph Tyson remarks that it is much more common in men than in women, and he considers the causes to be insufficient exposure of the hair, influence of heredity, excessive mental work and great anxiety, venereal and alcoholic excesses, constant washing, and want of pomade. Just how much is due to each cause cannot readily be estimated. The treatment recommended is the use of a light head covering, to be worn as little as possible; washing only about once a week, with avoidance of much brushing, and the occasional application of some form of simple grease or oil.

GOOD OF YAWNING.—To yawn is to do a good deal more than merely "to open wide the mouth through drowsiness or weariness," as the dictionaries tell us. The yawn is an involuntary exercise which nature suggests to us when, in consequence of sleep or drowsiness or ennui or cold or hunger or indigestion, something is needed to restore the system to a state of general activity. Through it and the movements which accompany it the whole body, beginning with the muscles of the throat and face, is stimulated and refreshed, the successive motions extending themselves throughout the entire frame and reaching finally to the feet. "A good yawn," says an eminent authority, "is always slow, and the best uses every articulation in the body—probably every muscle—possibly refreshes every nerve. Not all at once or in jerks, but slowly, in perfect successions or rhythms, with the best possible breathing. Certainly no gymnast, with the single exception of Francois Delsarte, ever so arranged the same expenditure of force, nervous and muscular, as to result in an equal amount of invigorating effect upon the system." And again we are informed that yawning "embodies all the laws of growth needed for movements that are to give physical growth and refreshment, and some of the laws which are necessary to the higher growth, so called, of the emotions and the intellect."

COLD AND HEALTH.—Europe and North America, writes Dr. Felix L. Oswald in a paper on "the frost cure," have for years recorded the progress of a phenomenon which one individual calls the "Siberia mystery"—the northward exodus of the more enterprising elements of population. During the last 2,000 years the centers of civilization have moved at least 800 miles nearer the poles; the balance of political and intellectual power has been transferred from Rome and Athens to Berlin, London, St. Petersburg, Boston and New York. Within the limits of our own National territory a similar current is setting toward the frozen table-lands of our Northern border. The overpopulation of the sunnier latitudes cannot explain the enigma, for there is more elbow-room in the Elysian terrace lands of the southern Alleghanies than on many bleak prairies of the far Northwest. The key of the mystery may be found in the stimulating influence of low temperature. Frost is an antidote, and greatly modifies the penalties of our manifold sins against Nature's health laws. It enables gluttons to digest greasy-made dishes; it helps topers to survive excesses that would kill a native of the tropics in a few weeks. It also counteracts the chronic indolence of exhausted constitutions. The remarkable results of the mountain treatment prescribed by American physicians as a last resource in consumption have been variously ascribed to the purity of mountain air or to ozone, but it is extremely probable that they are simply due to the protracted influence of cold air. Pulmonary diseases decrease with every mile northward from the factory district of the English border to the pastoral regions of sea-girt Scotland, and next to the natives of Senegambia, where indoor work is almost unknown, the Norwegians, Icelanders, and the Yakuts of Northern Siberia, enjoy the most complete immunity from consumption. The frost-cure doctrine is indeed, a logical, and practically, by far the most important correlative of the "germ theory of disease." In a modified form the motto of a Hot Springs sanitarium—"Warmth is life; cold is death"—may become the keystone-principle of sanitary philosophy. Warmth is life; cold, even moderate, is death—not to man—but to myriads of disease germs far more sensitive to changes of temperature.

Social Power of the Astors.

At Newport, several years ago, a young woman maneuvered rather obviously to capture the attentions and presumably the affections of young John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Astor had certain views about the future of her son matrimonially, and these views were not met by anything that the young woman could offer, either in the way of family, wealth, or social position. Mrs. Astor thereupon indicated, in a very polite fashion, her disapprobation of the young woman's sentimental proceedings. The girl persisted, and then the society leader dropped her name from her list, and one day at the Casino, cut her dead. The effect on the young woman's social fortunes was immediate. Within a few days she found nearly all the good houses in Newport shut against her. The owners of these houses knew that Mrs. Astor would not come to them if they were visited by a young woman whose acquaintance she had declined. If Mrs. Astor would not accept invitations to certain houses, the people in those houses could not, as a logical result, expect to receive invitations to Mrs. Astor's house, and the ambitious maiden who desired to marry into the Astor family and who persisted in the desire when Mrs. Astor signified her opposition to the scheme, was sacrificed promptly on all sides and her social career came to an abrupt and unpleasant termination.

Do Married Folks Look Alike.

Whether you remember it just now or not, at some time, I doubt not, you have read long articles or short items on the curious theory advanced by some psychologists that married couples finally come to resemble each other. Some argue that it is because they are exposed to the same conditions in life; others go further and say that the influences of minds react upon each other, which, in the case of man and wife, brings about a facial resemblance after years of close contact. The Photographic Society of Geneva, Switzerland, with a view to determining the truth or falsity of this psychological oddity, made, during 1891, photographs of seventy-eight couples. These were examined by experts in physiognomy, who decided that in twenty-four of the seventy-eight cases the facial resemblance of husband and wife was greater than that of brother and sister; in thirty cases it was equally as great, and in only twenty-four cases was there a total absence of resemblance.—[St. Louis Republic.

His Ashes Under a Rosebush.

The poetic element in the character of the late C. Jerome Cary, whose body has been cremated at Detroit, will find lasting and beautiful expression if what are said to be his wishes are carried out by his family.

It was his oft-expressed desire that his ashes should be given to his intimate friend, C. C. Whitnall, the well-known florist, to be buried beneath a rosebush of a variety of which he was particularly fond. Only his very intimate friends knew that Mr. Cary was passionately fond of flowers, and of roses in particular. He was in the habit of spending a great deal of time among Mr. Whitnall's flowers, and the latter was well acquainted with the poetic side of his nature. To him Mr. Cary frequently confided his thoughts, and he will know how best to carry out his wish, if it is decided to have it done.

A definite statement as to whether or not his wish would be respected, could not be obtained to-day, but it was stated that if it should be, it would be done within a few days. If it is done, Mr. Whitnall will place the urn containing Mr. Cary's ashes in a spot which he will select in his greenhouses, and plant over it a rosebush in such a position that the roots will strike down into it. He will sink a brick wall around it, to keep other roots from striking it, so that only the rosebush will reach the ashes. Mr. Whitnall will plant a small Le Marche rose of which variety Mr. Cary was very fond, and he will nurse it carefully until it becomes a tree. This variety of rose grows to a height of ten or twelve feet and blossoms profusely. It is said that at this time of the year a full-grown tree will have from 1,000 to 3,000 blossoms.

It is learned positively this afternoon that the ashes will be buried under a rosebush as stated above.—[Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Scarcity of Giraffes.

The scarcity of giraffes is illustrated by the death at the London (England) Zoological Gardens of its last specimen. During the last year there have been only two, and now these have successively disappeared. With the diminution of the species and the difficulty of access to the Soudan, owing to political causes, it is thought hardly likely that their place can be supplied for some time to come. The Secretary of the Zoological Society says that "for the first time since May 23, 1836, there is no giraffe to be seen in the society's gardens. Owing to the closure of the Soudan by the Mahdists, none of these animals has been imported of late years, and for the only individual now in the market (an old female) a prohibitive price is asked. During the past fifty-five years we have had in the gardens thirty giraffes, of which seventeen have been bred and reared there. A male, born on April 22 1846, lived nearly twenty-one years in our gardens. These facts prove that this animal (one of the most extraordinary forms among recent mammals) is quite fitted for captivity, and is well worthy of the expense and trouble incurred on its keep."—[New York Sun.

Genuine Sky Signs.

Londoners are threatened with a new horror. A scientific paper says that genuine sky signs can now be produced for enterprising advertisers by a simple arrangement of mirrors, reflecting glasses and lights. A sort of giant magic lantern can be set up by which images can be throwd upon the clouds. Thus "a pill" may be advertised in letters a hundred feet long, or the name of the latest galvanic belt be visible in the heavens above a dozen counties. But this is not all. These sky signs can be made luminous, so that they will blaze away all night! Heine, in one of his rhapsodies, said that he would like to snatch a burning pine from its Norway mountains and write with it the name of "Agnes" in letters of fire on the skies, but whether he would have cared to adorn the firmament with a blazing description of "How Agnes took Mother Seigel's Syrup and Got Well."—[Man of the World.

The Thief Had the Drop.

Smith was trailing a horse-thief. He had been on his track for two weeks and finally got into a small town in Dawson County about fifteen minutes behind him. The inspector learned the man was in a saloon, and he started in after him. Opening the door, and before he could step in or out, he was surprised to find his horse-thief was prepared for him. With his gun pointing directly at his pursuer he called out, "I've got the drop this time, Mr. Inspector. Don't reach for your gun, but come and take a drink." Smith laughingly accepted the invitation, but two days afterwards he got the drop, and that same horse-thief is now over in Deer Lodge. It is between such men as Smith and the rustler that the war is waging in Wyoming, and no one can doubt it will be to the death. —[Helena Independent.

A YOUNG woman in Blaine, Me., whose father died in Andersonville prison, draws a Government pension on that account, and she needs it. She is only 28 years old, but her chest measure is 61 inches, and she weighs 415 pounds. She is unable to stand longer than a minute or two.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE American notion of the Saltan of Turkey is that he lives a life of perpetual indolence, and that such a thing as a practical idea ever entering his royal brain is quite impossible; but, judging by a recent report, he must possess some ability that few of his Oriental friends credit him with. It is stated that he is the inventor of a telegraph instrument, and that he is desirous of exhibiting it at the World's Fair next year. It will indeed be a novelty to see a telegraph instrument invented by a Turk.

A LOCAL paper tells how Miss Lena Woodard, of Thorn Creek, Wash., sowed the seed from one head of barley four years ago. She harvested the crop with a pair of shears and sowed the amount received the next year, again harvesting it with her shears. The third crop her father cut with a grass scythe, getting enough barley from this crop to sow forty acres last spring, which averaged forty bushels to the acre when threshed, making a total yield of 1,600 bushels from one head of barley in four years.

AMONG the striking sights of New York are those to be seen at the docks. It is as interesting to look at a steamship load of Americans bound for Europe as to look at a steamship load of European immigrants coming into port. The outward-bound Americans are apt to be less picturesque in their garb than the incoming foreigners. It is estimated by the agents of the steamship companies that more than 100,000 Americans will visit Europe this year, and that at least six times as many Europeans will come to the United States.

THE testimony of Mr. Lakeman, factory inspector, before the committee on the store-hours bill sitting at London revealed the terrible fact that the ordinary time of girls and boys behind the counter is from eighty to eighty-six hours a week, or fourteen hours a day. But he knows of neighborhoods where the stores are kept open for ninety-four hours a week, or an average of sixteen hours a day. All the employes are expected to be present during the whole day, beginning at six a. m. and lasting till ten at night. The lower the neighborhood the longer are the hours during which the stores are kept open. In some parts where laborers dwell stores will be open on Saturdays from six a. m. till midnight. Mr. Lakeman said that anæmia, dyspepsia, and even varicose veins were produced in girls of sixteen to eighteen years through long hours in stores. On busy days the employes were not allowed more than ten minutes for dinner out of their sixteen hours of work a day and no time for tea. The majority of storekeepers, he said, would hail with joy a law enforcing a uniform limit of keeping stores open.

ONE of the marvels of the recent electrical exposition at Frankfurt was a six-foot electric search light of 20,000 candle power. Schuckertt, the Nuremberg electrician, astonished Europe in its construction. Schuckertt is now at work on a larger light for the World's Fair at Chicago. It will be seven and one-half feet, and of at least 52,000 candle power. The Frankfurt light could be seen plainly at Bingen on the Rhine, forty-five miles away. It is expected that the search light at the World's Fair can be seen at least sixty miles away. Electrical Engineer Sargent is making plans for a tower 300 feet high, on which the big light will be mounted. At a height of 100 feet above the ground will be two six-foot search lights, and the three will suffice to illuminate the skies for miles around Jackson park. Brilliant feats are accomplished with these search lights. Sheets of light can be projected with parallel, converging or diverging rays. When the rays are thrown out parallel a clearly defined sheet of flame seems to be suspended in the darkness. By changing the reflector the rays are brought to a focus at long distance from the central station. These lights, turned on the buildings and alternately shot into the heavens or out across the lake, will produce brilliant electrical effects.

A SPECTATOR of the issue of beef to the Indians on ration day at the Darlington Agency, Oklahoma, was much shocked by what he saw. Fifty-three beasts were to be slaughtered for the benefit of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. No one but an Indian would have cared to eat a steak from one of these steers, so gaunt and unwholesome was their appearance. After they had been weighed, the Indians were alowed to brand them in order to identify the hides. The branding was done in a most brutal fashion, the irons often being thrust clear through the skin. Then came the slaughter. The crest of the bluff was lined with Indians, rifle in hand, some standing and others lying on the ground. As a dozen of the cattle were turned loose on the plain, the rifles began to crack—and such marksmanship! The idea seemed to be to cripple the animals, so that they might range to a further distance and offer a mark for fancy shooting. Then began the firing to kill, and about twenty shots rang out before a steer fell, most of them being bad misses. One big steer, after stumbling for 200 feet, went down, thrashing the ground in mad agony. The United States lieutenant in charge remarked: "I wish I had a rifle to put some of the beasts out of suffering. Any crowd of recruits could shoot better." The closing scene is thus described; "Before the shooting at the last bunch had ceased, several Indians slipped out from under the bluff with big knives, and made a run for the nearest beeves. Throwing the head back, they cut out the tongue with a few quick slashes. When the crowd on the bluff saw the braves plying their knives, a wild break of men, women, and children was made. They threw themselves upon the dead meat. A pack of wolves could not have been more ravenous. Hot, juicy, bloody tid-bits were cut from the cattle hardly dead, and eaten as dogs eat. The little babies seemed to like the raw, hot meat as well as their elders. For an hour the banquet and the skinning went on together. Then what was left was cut up and loaded into the wagons. There was one beef for each twenty-five people, but there was no trouble about the division of the spoils. Along in the afternoon they began to scatter to their tepees, most of them sacking a piece of raw beef or an entrail."

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Dumb Spirit."

TEXT: "*Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I charge thee, come out of him.*"—Mark ix., 25.

Here was a case of great domestic anguish. The son of the household was possessed of an evil spirit which, among other things, paralyzed his tongue and made him speechless. When the influence was on the patient he could not say a word—articulation was impossible. The spirit that captured this member of the household was a dumb spirit—so called by Christ—a spirit abroad to-day and as lively and potent as in New Testament times. Yet in all of the realms of sermonology I cannot find a discourse concerning this dumb devil which Christ charged upon my text, saying, "Come out of him."

There has ben much destructive superstition abroad in the world concerning possession by evil spirits. Under the form of belief in witchcraft this delusion swept the continents. Persons were supposed to be possessed with some evil spirit which made them able to destroy others. In the sixteenth century in Geneva 1500 persons were burned to death as witches. Under one judge in Lorraine 900 persons were burned to death as witches. In one neighborhood of France 1000 persons were burned. In two centuries 200,000 persons were slain as witches. So mighty was the delusion that it included among its victims some of the greatest intellects of all time, such as Chief Justice Mathew Hale and Sir Edward Coke, and such renowned ministers of religion as Cotton Mather, one of whose books, Benjamin Franklin said, shaped his life—and Richard Baxter and Archbishop Cranmer and Martin Luther, and among writers and philosophers, Lord Bacon. That belief, which has become the laughing stock of all sensible people, counted its disciples among the wisest and best people of Sweden, Germany, England, France, Spain and New England. But while we reject witchcraft any man who believes the Bible must believe that there are diabolical agencies abroad in the world. While there are ministering spirits to bless there are infernal spirits to hinder, to poison and destroy. Christ was speaking to a spiritual existence when, standing before the afflicted one of the text, He said, "Thou dumb and deaf spirit, come out of him."

Against this dumb devil of the text, I put you on your guard. Do not think that this agent of evil has put his blight on those who, by ommission of the vocal organs, have had the golden gates of speech bolted and barred. Among those who have never spoken a word are the most gracious and lovely and talented souls that were ever incarnated. The chaplains of the asylums for the dumb can tell you enchanting stories of those, who never called the name of father or mother or child, and many of the most devout and prayerful souls will never in this world speak the name of God or Christ. Many a deaf mute have I seen with the angel of intelligence seated at the window of the eye, who never came forth from the door of the mouth.

What a miracle of loveliness and knowledge was Laura Bridgman, of New Hampshire! Not only without faculty of speech, but without hearing and without sight, all these faculties removed by sickness when two years of age, yet becoming a wonder at needlework, at the piano, at the sewing machine, and an intelligent student of the Scriptures, and confounding philosophers, who came from all parts of the world to study the phenomenon. Thanks to Christianity for what it has done for the amelioration of the condition of the deaf and the dumb. Back in the ages they were put to death as having no right, with such paucity of equipment, to live, and for centuries they were classed among the idiotic and unsafe.

But in the Sixteenth century came Pedro Ponce, the Spanish monk, and in the Seventeenth century came Juan Pablo Bonet, another Spanish monk, with dactyliology or the finger alphabet, and in our own century we have had John Braidwood and Drs. Mitchell and Ackerly and Peet and Gallaudet, who have given uncounted thousands of those whose tongues were forever silent the power to spell out on the air by a manual alphabet their thoughts about this world and their hopes for the next. We rejoice in the brilliant inventions in behalf of those who were born dumb.

One of the most impressive audiences I ever addressed was in the far west two or three years ago—an audience of about 600 persons who had never heard a sound or spoken a word, an interpreter standing beside me while I addressed them. I congratulated that audience on two advantages they had and over the most of us—the one that they escaped hearing a great many disagreeable things, and on the other fact that they escaped saying things they were sorry for afterward. Yet after all the alleviations a shackled tongue is an appalling limitation. But we are not this morning speaking of congenital mutes. We mean those who are born with all the faculties of vocalization and yet have been struck by the evil one mentioned in the text—the dumb devil to whom Christ called when He said, "Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I charge thee, come out of him.

There has been apotheosization of silence. Some one has said that silence is golden, and sometimes the greatest triumph is to keep your mouth shut. But sometimes silence is a crime and the direct result of the baleful influence of the dumb devil of our text. There is hardly a man or woman in this house to-day who has not been present on some occasion when the Christian religion became a target for raillery. Perhaps it was over in the store some day when there was not much going on and the clerks were in a group, or it was in the factory at the noon spell, or it was out on the farm under the trees while you were resting, or it was in the clubroom, or it was in a social circle, or it was in the street on the way home from business, or it was on some occasion which you remember without me describing it.

Some one got the laugh on the Bible and caricatured the profession of religion as hypocrisy, or made a pun out of something that Christ said. The laugh started and you joined in, and not one word of protest did you utter. What kept you silent? Modesty? No. Incapacity to answer? No. Lack of opportunity? No. It was a blow on both your lips by the wing of the dumb devil. If some one should malign your father or mother or wife or husband or child you would flush up quick, and either with an indignant word or doubled up fist make response. And yet here is our Christian religion which has done so much for you and so much for the world that it will take all eternity to celebrate it, and yet when it was attacked you did not so much as say: "I differ, I object, I am sorry to hear you say that. There is another side to this."

You Christian people ought in such times as these to go armed, not with earthly weapons, but with the sword of the Spirit. You ought to have four or five questions with which you could confound any man who attacks Christianity. A man ninety years old was telling me a few days ago how he put to flight a scoffer. My aged friend said to the skeptic, "Did you ever read the history of Joseph in the Bible?" "Yes," said the man; "it is a fine story, and as interesting a story as I ever read." "Well, now," said my old friend, "suppose that account of Joseph stopped half way?" "Oh," said the man, "then it would not be entertaining." "Well, now," said my friend, "we have in this world only half of everything, and do you not think that when we hear the last half things may be consistent, and that then we may find that God was right?"

Oh, friends, better load up with a few interrogation points. You cannot afford to be silent when God and the Bible and the things of eternity are assailed. Your silence gives consent to the bombardment of your Father's house. You allow a slur to be cast on your mother's dying pillow. In behalf of the Christ, who for you went through the agonies of assassination on the rocky bluff back of Jerusalem, you dared not face a sickly joke. Better load up with a few questions so that next time you will be ready.

Say to the scoffer: "My dear sir, will you tell me what makes the difference between the condition of woman in China and the United States? What do you think of the sermon on the mount? How do you like the golden rule laid down in the Scriptures? Are you in favor of the ten commandments? In your large and extensive reading have you come across a lovelier character than Jesus Christ? Will you please to name the triumphant deathbeds of infidels and atheists? How do you account for the fact that among the out and out believers in Christianity were such persons as Benjamin Franklin, John Ruskin, Thomas Carlyle, Babington Macaulay, William Penn, Walter Scott, Charles Kingsley, Horace Bushnell, James A. Garfield, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Admiral Foote, Admiral Farragut, Ulysses S. Grant, John Milton, William Shakespeare, Chief Justice Marshall, John Adams, Daniel Webster, George Washington? How do you account for their fondness for the Christian religion? Among the innumerable colleges and universities of the earth will you name me three started by infidels and now supported by infidels? Down in your heart are you really happy in the position you occupy antagonistic to the Christian religion? When do you have the most rapturous views of the next world?

Go at him with a few such questions and he will get so red in the face as to suggest apoplexy, and he will look at his watch and say he has an engagement and must go. You will put him in a sweat that will beat a Turkish bath. You will put him on a rout compared with which our troops at Bull Run made no time at all. Arm yourself, not with arguments but interrogation points, and I promise you victory. Shall such a man as you, shall such a woman as you surrender to one of the meanest spirits that ever smoked up from the pit—the dumb devil spoken of in the text?

But then there are occasions when this particular spirit that Christ exercised when He said, "I charge thee to come out of him," takes people by the wholesale. In the most responsive religious audience have you noticed how many people never sing at all? They have a book, and they have a voice, and they know how to read. They know many of the tunes, and yet are silent while the great raptures of music pass by. Among those who sing not one out of a hundred sings loud enough to hear his own voice. They hum it. They give a sort of religious grunt. They make the lips go, but it is inaudible. With a voice strong enough to stop a street car one block away, all they can afford in the praise of God is about half a whisper. With enough sopranos, enough altos, enough bassos to make a small heaven between the four walls, they let the opportunity go by unimproved.

The volume of voice that ascends from the largest audience that ever assembled ought to be multiplied about two thousand fold. But the minister rises and gives out the hymn; the organ begins; the choir or precentor leads; the audience are standing so that the lungs may have full expansion, and a mighty harmony is about to ascend, when the evil spirit spoken of in my text—the dumb devil—spreads his two wings, one over the lips of one-half the audience and the other wing over the lips of the other half of the audience, and the voices roll back into the throats from which they started, and only here and there anything is heard, and nine-tenths of the holy power is destroyed; and the dumb devil, as he flies away, says: "I could not keep Isaac Watts from writing that hymn, and I could not keep Lowell Mason from composing the tune to which it is set, but I smote into silence or half silence the lips from which it would have spread abroad to bless neighborhoods and cities, and then mount the wide open heavens." Give the long meter doxology the full support of Christendom, and those four lines would take the whole earth for God.

During the cotton famine in Lancashire, England, when the suffering was something terrific, as the first wagon load of cotton rolled in, the starving people unhooked the horses and drew the load themselves, singing, until all Lancashire joined in with triumphant voices, their cheeks sopping with tears, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." When Commodore Perry, with his warship, the Mississippi, lay off the coast of Japan, he bombarded the shores with "Old Hundred," played by the marine band. Glorious "Old Hundred," composed by William Franc, of Germany. In a war prison, at ten o'clock at night, the poor fellows far from home and wounded and sick and dying, one prisoner started the "Old Hundred Doxology," and then a score of voices joined, then all the prisoners on the floors took up the acclaim until the building, from foundation to topstone, fairly quaked with the melodious ascription.

A British man-of-war, lying off a foreign coast, heard a voice singing that doxology, and immediately guessed, and guessed aright, that there was an Englishman in captivity to the Mohammedans; and in the small boats the sailors rowed to shore and burst into a guard-house and set the captive free. I don't know what tune the trumpets of resurrection shall play, but it may be the doxology which is now sounding across Christendom. How much more hearty we would be in our songs, and how easily we could drive back the dumb devil from all our worshiping assemblages, if we could realize that nearly all our hymns have a stirring history.

That glorious hymn, "Stand Up for Jesus," was suggested by the last words of Dudley Tyng, who was dying from having his right arm torn off in a thrashing machine. That hymn, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," heard through a telephone, converted an obdurate soul. "Shall We Gather at the River?" was a hymn first sung in our Brooklyn Prospect Park, at the children's May anniversarry, and then started to encircle the world. "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night?" is a song that has saved hundreds of dissipated young men.

Tom, the drummer boy in the army, was found crying, and an officer asked him what was the matter! "Oh," he said, "I had a dream last night. My sister died ten years ago, and my mother never was herself again and she died soon after. Last night I dreamt I was killed in battle, and that mother and sister came down to meet me." After the next battle was over, some one crossing the field heard a voice that he recognized as the voice of Tom, the drummer boy, singing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." But at the end of the first verse the voice became very feeble, and at the end of the second verse it stopped, and they went up and found Tom, the drummer boy, leaning against a stump and dead.

That hymn, "Oh, for a Thousand Tongues to Sing," was suggested to Charles Wesley by Peter Bohler, who, after his conversion, said, "I had better keep silent about it." "No," said Wesley, "if you had ten thousand tongues you had better use them for Christ." And then that angel of hymnology penned the words:

> Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing
> My dear Redeemer's praise,
> The glories of my God and King,
> The triumphs of His grace.
>
> Jesus, the name that calms our fears,
> That bids our sorrows cease;
> 'Tis music in the sinner's ears,
> 'Tis life and health and peace.

While much of the modern music is a religious doggerel, a consecrated nonsense, a sacred tomfoolery, I would like to see some great musician of our time lift the baton and marshal Luther's Judgment Hymn, Yarmouth, Dundee, Ariel, Brattle Street, Uxbridge, Pleyel's Hymn, Harwell, Antioch, Mount Pisgah and Coronation, with a few regiments of mighty tunes made in our time, and storm Asia, Africa and America for the kingdom of God. But the first thing to do is to drive out the dumb devil of the text from all our churches.

Do not, however, let us lose ourselves in generalities. Not one of us but has had our lives sometimes touched by the evil spirit of the text—this awful dumb devil. We had just one opportunity of saying a Christian word that might have led a man or woman into a Christian life. The opportunity was fairly put before us. The word of invitation or consolation or warning came to the inside gate of the mouth, but there it halted. Some hindering power locked the jaws together so that they did not open. The tongue lay flat and still in the bottom of the mouth as though struck with paralysis. We were mute. Though God had given us the physiological apparatus for speech, and our lungs were filled with air which, by the command of our will, could have made the laryngeal muscles move and the vocal organs vibrate, we were wickedly and fatally silent. For all time and eternity we missed our chance.

Or it was a prayer meeting, and the service was thrown open for prayer and remarks, and there was a dead halt—everything silent as a graveyard at midnight. Indeed it was a graveyard and midnight. An embarassing pause took place that put a wet blanket on all the meeting. Men, bold enough on business exchange or in worldly circles, shut their eyes as though they were praying in silence, but they were not praying at all. They were busy hoping somebody else would do his duty. The women flushed under the awful pause and made their fans more rapidly flutter. Some brother with no cold coughed, by that sound trying to fill up the time, and the meeting was slain. But what killed it?—the dumb devil.

This is the way I account for the fact that the stupidest places on earth are some prayer meetings. I do not see how a man keeps any grace if he regularly attends them. They are spiritual refrigerators. Religion kept on ice. How many of us have lost occasions of usefulness? In a sculptor's studio stood a figure of the god Opportunity. The sculptor had made the hair fall down over the face of the statue so as to completely cover it, and there were wings to the feet. When asked why he so represented Opportunity, the sculptor answered, "The face of the statue is thus covered up because we do not recognize Opportunity when it comes, and the wings to the feet show that Opportunity is swiftly gone."

But do not let the world deride the church because of all this, for the dumb devil is just as conspicuous in the world. The two great political parties will soon assemble to build platforms for the presidential candidates to stand on. A committee of each party will be appointed to make the platform. After proper deliberation the committees will come in with a ringing report, "Whereas" and "Whereas" and "Whereas." Pronunciamentoes all shaped with the one idea of getting the most votes. All expression in regard to the great moral evils of the country ignored. No expression about the liquor traffic, for that would lose the rum vote. No expression in regard to the universal attempt at the demolition of the Lord's day. No recognition of God in the history of this nation for that would lose the vote of atheists. But "Whereas" and "Whereas" and "Whereas." Nine cheers will be given for the platform. The dumb devil of the text will put one wing over the Republican platform and the other wing over the Democratic platform. There is nothing involved in the next election except offices. The great conventions will be opened with prayer by their chaplains. If they avoid platitudes and tell the honest truth in their prayers they will say: "O Lord, we want to be postmasters and consuls and foreign ministers and United States district attorneys. For that we are here, and for that we will strive till the election next November. Give us office or we die, for ever and ever. Amen." The world, to say the least, is no better than the church on this subject of silence at the wrong time. In other words, is it not time for Christianity to become pronounced and aggressive as never before? Take sides for God and sobriety and righteousness. "If the Lord be God, follow Him; if Baal, then follow him." Have you opportunity of rebuking a sin? Rebuke it. Have you a chance to cheer a disheartened soul? Cheer it. Have you a useful word to speak? Speak it.

Be out and out, up and down for righteousness. If your ship is afloat on the Pacific Ocean of God's mercy, hang out your colors from masthead. Show your passport if you have one. Do not smuggle your soul into the harbor of heaven. Speak out for God! This morning close up the chapter of lost opportunities, and pitch it into the East River and open a new chapter. Before you get to the door on your way out this morning shake hands with some one, and ask him to join you on the road to heaven. Do not drive up to heaven in a two-wheeled "sulky" with room only for one, and that yourself, but get the biggest Gospel wagon you can find and pile it full of friends and neighbors, and shout till they hear you all up and down the skies, "Come with us, and we will do you good, for the Lord hath promised good concerning Israel."

The opportunity for good which you may consider insignificant may be tremendous for results, as when on sea Captain Holdane swore at the ship's crew with an oath that wished them all in perdition, and a Scotch sailor touched his cap, and said, "Captain, God hears prayer, and we would be bauly off if you're wish were answered." Captain Holdane was convicted by the sailor's remark and converted, and became the means of the salvation of his brother Robert, who had been an infidel, and then Robert became a minister of the Gospel, and under his ministry the godless Felix Neff became the world renowned missionary of the Cross, and the worldly Merle D'Aubigne became the author of "The History of the Reformation," and will be the glory of the church for all ages.

Perhaps you may do as much as the Scotch sailor who just tipped his cap and used one broken sentence, by which the earth and the heavens are still resounding with potent influences. Do something for God, and do it right away, or you will never do it at all.

> Time flies away fast,
> The while we never remember;
> How soon our life here
> Grows old with the year
> That dies with the next December.

Animals That Do Not Drink.

Many animals never drink, but absorb sufficient moisture from their tissues, from the air or from their foods. Mr. Blanchard in his book on Abyssinia, says that neither the doreas nor Bennett's gazelle (two allied species) ever drink. Darwin states, in his "Voyage of a Naturalist," that unless the huanacoes, or wild llamas of Patagonia, drink salt water, in many localities they must drink none at all. The large and interesting group of sloths are alike in never drinking. A parrot is said to have lived in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, for fifty-two years without a drop of water. It is often said that rabbits in a wild state never drink. The late Rev. J. G. Wood doubted whether this idea was correct, and recorded the fact that they feed on the herbage when it is heavy with dew, and therefore practically drink when eating. In the autumn and winter, when sheep are feeding on turnips, they require little or no water.—New York Dispatch.

Rosewood is Naturally Black.

Many people suppose that rosewood takes its name from its color, but this is a mistake. Rosewood is not red nor yellow, but almost black. Its name comes from the fact that when first cut it exhales a perfume similar to that of the rose, and, although the dried rosewood of commerce retains no trace of this early perfume, the name lingers as a relic of the early history of the wood.—Boston Transcript.

"EVERY WORD TRUE!"

So Says the Writer of That Famous Letter.

HE REITERATES HIS STATEMENTS, PRODUCES ADDITIONAL PROOF AND CLEARLY DEFINES HIS POSITION.

(*N. Y. Sun.*)

It would be difficult to measure the interest and comment, not to say excitement, which the published letter of Dr. R. A. Gunn, which appeared in the paper yesterday, has occasioned. The prominence of the doctor and the unusual nature of the letter have both tended to add interest to the subject and make it really the talk of the town.

I called upon Dr. Gunn at his residence, No. 124 West Forty-seventh street, yesterday afternoon. I found the reception room crowded, and it was only after an hour's waiting that I succeeded in obtaining an interview.

Dr. Gunn is a distinguished looking man, and impressed me at once by his manly bearing and air of sincerity. I took the seat he courteously offered me, and said:

"Are you aware, doctor, of the commotion your letter has caused?"

Dr. Gunn smiled and replied: "Things out of the ordinary usually cause comment. It is not a common thing for physicians to indorse and cordially recommend medicines other than those in the *Materia Medica*. History is full of instances of scientists who have indorsed discoveries they believe to be valuable, and have been denounced for so doing, and yet these same discoveries are blessing the world to-day. I hope I have the manhood and courage to be true to my convictions, and that is why I so openly and unhesitatingly indorse Warner's Safe Cure as being the greatest of modern discoveries for the cure of diseases which have baffled the highest skill of the medical profession.

I was impressed with the earnestness of the doctor, and saw that he meant every word that he said.

"How long have you known of this remedy, doctor?" I asked.

"Nearly ten years," he replied. "My attention was originally called to the Safe Cure by a serious case of Bright's disease, which was considered hopeless, and yet, much to my surprise, under its use the patient recovered. I have tried it in other cases since then constantly, and my original faith in its power has been confirmed. I have seen patients recover from inflammation of the bladder, gravel and Bright's disease when all other treatment had failed, and I have found it especially efficient in all female troubles."

"Can you specify any particular cases, doctor?" I asked.

"That is a delicate thing to do," the doctor replied; "but, as I always keep a written record of my cases, I can accommodate you."

Thereupon the doctor opened his desk and produced his record book. Turning over the leaves he said:

"Here is a case of a gentleman who was a great sufferer of inflammation of the bladder of long standing. He had consulted a number of physicians without benefit. When first consulted I myself tried the usual methods of treatment, but without success, and I finally advised him to try Warner's Safe Cure. He felt better from the start, and in a few weeks was entirely cured."

The doctor turned a few pages further and then said:

"Here is another case. It is that of a gentleman who had frequent attacks of renal calculi, which, as you know, is gravel forming in the kidneys. He had never been able to prevent these formations, but after an unusually severe attack I recommended him to try the Safe Cure, which he did, and although it is three years since he took the remedy, he has never had an attack since."

The doctor continued to turn the leaves of his book, and suddenly exclaimed:

"Here is a most remarkable case. It is that of a lady who had suffered for some time from Bright's disease. She became *enciente*, and about the fourth month suddenly became blind, had convulsions and finally fell into a state of coma, caused by uremic or kidney poison. Several physicians who saw her said she could not live, and in this view I fully concurred. As she could still swallow I said, as a last resort, that they might try Warner's Safe Cure. They did so, and to the surprise of every one she recovered. She has since given birth to a living child, and is perfectly well."

"Those are certainly most wonderful cases, doctor," I said, "and while I do not for a moment question their authenticity, I should consider it a great favor if you would give me their names. I think the importance of the subject would fully justify it."

"In the interest of other sufferers I think you are correct," Dr. Gunn finally observed, after a moment's thought. "Both the lady and her husband are so rejoiced, so grateful, over her recovery that I know she is only too glad to have others hear of it. The lady is Mrs. Eaves, wife of the well known costumer. She was not only restored, but is in perfect health to-day."

I thanked the doctor for his courteous reception, for the valuable information imparted, and I feel assured that his generous and humane nature will prevent him from feeling other than glad at seeing this interview published for the benefit of suffering humanity.

THE Canadian Pacific road will abandon its route through Ontario on account of snow and pass through Minnesota and Wisconsin.

BNU 21

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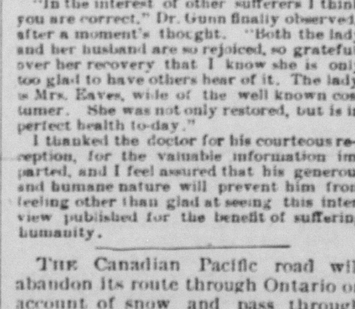
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Delinquent Tax List.

At Cotta, in Saxony, persons who did not pay their taxes last year are published in a list which hangs up in all the restaurants and saloons of the city. Those that are on the list can get neither meat nor drink at these places under penalty of loss of license.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer $100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 26.

From the Excursionists.

Thursday, January 15th, passed several Indian villages, stopping at one or two, and had a confab and a little fun with the natives who came to the trains to sell trinkets and show their papooses. We should have had an Indian scare to make it all real.

California has raised $150,000 to be spent for our entertainment—guess that means a good time in store for us.

Saturday night we ran across the great American desert—sand, sand, and more sand up to twelve at noon Sunday; the monotony was broken by several extinct volcanoes, lava beds, &c. A shake and a quake might be put in and appreciated. We reached Barstow, California, Sunday morning, 10 a. m., for breakfast. Here our trains were treated to box after box of large, fresh and lucious oranges, lemons, and California wine. To say the oranges were delicious, is putting it mildly—you bet we ate our fill.

Up to this time all are well and happy. It is going, going, day and night. On our car, the Erin, we have some good singers, to entertain us with songs, and story tellers to make us laugh.

Just now representatives of the California committee enter the car and a great commotion among the ladies follows. They are loaded down with monstrous lilies, fragrant flowers of rare beauty and all colors, of California growth. To have heard the "O's, O, O my, Oh dear" and the wild delight of the ladies would have done the coldest heart good. The ladies are in a perfect uproar of delight over the present of lilies, carnations, orange blossoms, etc.

On Sunday we reached San Bernardino for breakfast, at 10.30 a. m. A large crowd had gathered at the station to give the editorial party a reception, and large and handsome bouquets were presented to all the ladies. A royal breakfast was on the table and it was partaken of with a relish. Here we began to strike the beauty of California. From San Bernardino to San Diego it is a garden; orange groves, lemon orchards, vineyards, flower beds and tropical plants, were seen everywhere. Some were engaged in cutting barley, some at work in the vegetable grounds, seeming not to know it was the Sabbath. Corn is two and three feet high already, and some hay is made. Cherries, blackberries, and other fruits and vegetables are ripe. All along the road, and in California, is found the yuca or soap plant; the root of which is used for the same purpose as soap, producing a lather and washes cleanly all goods for which we use soap. It was known and used thus by the Indians. The groves are mostly laden with oranges, and in many places they lie as thick under the trees as apples do in our eastern orchards when there is a full crop.

Sunday evening at eight we reached San Diego and the citizens of the city were at the station en mass to give us a reception. The ladies were again bombarded with bouquets and the gentlemen likewise.

Monday, 16th, will be taken up with excursions by steamboats and carriages, around the bay and to the country, receptions, etc., winding up with a ball in the evening.

All the excursionists are delighted with California—it is an immense garden, fertile and produces the fruits and serials of any climate.

May 16th we excurted from San Diego to Mexico, and trod on foreign soil, visiting the Mexican custom house. The Mexicans, commonly called greasers, are dark, and call all Americans white. The only Mexicans of pure blood, are the Castians, who are white like the Americans, and highly intelligent. The greasers are an indolent set, and will not work as long as watermelons are to be had, of which they will gorge themselves, until they resemble a hogshead about the breadbasket.

When we approached San Barnardo we thought we were entering paradise, but when we were taken through Riverside, in carriages on Tuesday we were certain that we were in paradise—an earthly one. The beauty and magnificense of Riverside I would not attempt to describe. It can no more be overated than the disaster of Johnstown. It was miles upon miles of palm lined avenues with mammoth century and other tropical plants to lend variety. Inside these were hundreds of acres of orange and lemon ranches, trees and ground being full of the fruit. Of flowers there was no end, and residences correspond. It is worth any ones money to see the magnificence of Riverside, only danger being, if you are not tied down in the east, you cannot resist the temptation to remove to California. All the reader has read about California is correct, and not near all told.

At San Diego I met Alfred, son of George Haines, once a well-known school teacher at Aaronsburg. Alfred, we were glad to learn, is a prominent attorney in San Diego, and has got himself well fixed by a lucrative practice.

The citizens of Riverside gave us a princely reception. Bouquets were showered upon us in profusion, and their carriages were in readiness to show us around their paradise. Oranges and lemons of course were free too.

May 17th. Visited Redlands this afternoon. Citizens were in waiting with carriages and took us through their city, and to the high places outside for a general view of their town and valley. Redlands is another California garden spot. Five years ago it was an unimproved valley, and land could be bought for forty cents to a few dollars per acre. Now the unimproved land sells for $250 and over, and the improved, such as is planted with oranges and lemons at from $1200 to $3000 per acre. Redlands claims to raise the choicest oranges in California, of which the citizens gave us samples to our fill. The hills around Redlands are cultivated and have been turned into orange ranches and flower beds. The view of the valley below from these hillsides with their handsome residences, is enchanting.

Everywhere as our trains speed thro the country districts, men swing their hats, women and children their 'kerchiefs and the kitchen girls their dish cloths, in token of their pleasure over our visit.

Reached Los Angeles Tuesday night and were given a fine reception with refreshments consisting of pyramids of oranges, bananas, raisins, figs, cracked nuts, &c., with lemonade and wine punch to quench the thirst, in Chamber of Commerce Hall, which was profusely decorated. The hall is filled with exhibits of California products of the mines and specimens of its fruits, flowers, and minerals.

Wednesday by street cars and carriages the city was shown the excursionists, and at twelve, noon, a sumptuous lunch was in readiness for us on the beautiful grounds surrounding the residence of Judge Silent. Wines, lemonade, lobster salad, cold chicken, ham, coffee, ice cream, strawberries, etc., were served in profusion, along with samples of wine, "as is wine." In the afternoon the citizens gave us special excursions by rail to Pasadena and to the seashore.

May 19th. Reached Stockton this evening at 8.30. At Los Angeles the freedom of the city was given the editors, yesterday. An elegant lunch was served by the ladies of the city, Tuesday evening. Next day we were shown around the beautiful city in carriages. At noon a splendid lunch was served on the magnificent grounds of Judge Silent, who has one of the finest homes in America. Two side excursions were tendered us in the afternoon, by the citizens of Los Angeles, one to Pasadena and the other to the sea side.

This morning we reached the handsome city of Fresno, and had a royal reception and lunch, after which carriages were in waiting for a drive into the country to see the largest raisin ranches in the world. Fresno is the centre of the raisin district of California, and near the city are two of the largest wine vaults in the world. We were shown through these wine cellars, and it being a hot day, their cool interior was eagerly sought, and of the finest wines in the world were given us to sample free and to our fill. Here one gets pure and wholesome wines which can be drunk freely without any intoxicating effect. In the afternoon we left Fresno for Stockton. Tomorrow morning at six the ladies promise us a royal breakfast in the agricultural pavilion, which will seat two thousand persons. The Stockton band will be on the ground early and arouse the editors for the feast; breakfast over, the excursionists will be driven in carriages to all points of interest in and near Stockton. All excursionists agree that California is the garden of America and exceeds any other part of the world for natural wonders.

Fred Kurtz F. K.

Boys knee pants, 25 cts to $1.00.

Boys suits, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00.

Boys finer suits, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and 500. LYON & Co.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely, do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn four yourself just how good it is. Trial bottle free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester N Y

26marly

JUST IN.

.: NEW LOT :.

—OF—

MEN'S ALL WOOL SUITS

—AT—

$10.00.

FAUBLE'S.

BELLEFONTE, - - - - PA.

In almost every neighborhood throughout the west there is some one or more persons whose lives have been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who have been cured of chronic diarrhoea by it. Such persons take especial pleasure in recommending the remedy to others. The praise that follows its introduction and use makes it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—THE undersigned, executor of John Emerick, dec'd., late of Centre Hall borough, will offer at public sale on the farm, about 2½ miles east of Centre Hall, on the Brush Valley road, on

o—o SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1892, o—o

At 1 o'clock, the following described real estate of said deceased:

— A VALUABLE FARM, —

situate in Potter township, bounded on the north by Nittany mountain, on the east by Lieb farm; on the south by lands of George and Philip Durst, and on the west by lands of Arney estate, containing

)—(186 ACRES,)—(

more or less, of which all is clear and in good state of cultivation, except twenty-five acres of fine timber land. Thereon erected two sets of farm buildings, consisting of dwelling house, barns and other outbuildings. Running water at each of the buildings. Two orchards of choice fruit. The land is underlaid with several veins of semi-bituminous coal, so pronounced by experts.

ALSO

The property situate on Church street, in the borough of Centre Hall, consisting of a lot of ground. Thereon erected a 2-story

— FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, —

and other outbuildings. There is a fine lot of fruit on the premises. This is a desirable home and well located.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

DR. C. E. EMERICK,
Executor.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will offer at private sale the valuable farm in Georges Valley, near Spring Mills, containing

— 160 ACRES, —

more or less, 90 acres of which is cleared and in excellent state of cultivation, the balance in good timber land. The buildings consist of a new

o—o 2-STORY DWELLING HOUSE o—o

9 rooms, Wash house, etc., good bank barn and other outbuildings. All buildings except barn are newly erected, and the barn is in very good condition. The farm is in convenient and desirable location, being located near railroad, postoffice, churches schools, etc, and is an excellent opportunity for an investment. Also

100 ACRES OF MOUNTAIN TIMBER LAND.

will be offered in connection with this farm or separate. Apply to or address

G. R. DECKER,
fe 25-3m Spring Mills.

J. D. Murray the druggist, desires us to publish the following testimony, as he handles the remedy and believes is to be reliable.

I bought a 50 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and applied it to my limbs, which have been afflicted with rheumatism at intervals for one year. At the time I bought the Pain Balm I was unable to walk. I can truthfully say that Pain Balm has completely cured me. R. H. FARR, Holywood, Kansas. MR. A. B. COX, the leading druggist at Holywood, vouches for the truth of the above statement.

——The REPORTER at $1.50 is the cheapest paper in the county. Subscribe and get in the swim.

Some of the Grand Army boys may be interested in the following from Alex B. Pope, A. D. C., Commander Dep't., Tenn. and Ga. He says: "We have had an epidemic of whooping cough here (Stewart, Tenn.,) and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been the only medicine that has done any good." There is no danger from whooping cough, when the remedy is freely given. It completely controls the disease. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

Three Weeks for 10 Cents.

To show you what an excellent paper for the home circle the **New York Ledger** is, we will send you

3 Numbers for 10 Cents.

The illustrations in the Ledger are beautiful. It is one of the best illustrated papers in the world.

These three numbers will contain the following interesting reading: Two complete novelettes, beautifully illustrated, one by **Helen Marshall North**, entitled **"The Romance of Cynthia Nesbit,"** the other by **Louis Harman Peet**, entitled **"At the Eleventh Hour;"** also illustrated short stories by such authors as **Amelia E. Barr, Mary Kyle Dallas, Anna Sheilds, W. Thomson** and **Col. Thomas W. Knox;** numerous poems; three pages of the **"Woman's World"** department, full of information that will interest every mother and daughter; news from **"The World's Four Corners,"** and many short miscellaneous articles brimful of useful information; and the three opening installments of a most interesting serial story, entitled **"Morris Julian's Wife;"** also one installment in each number of **"The Other Road."** Miss **Dora Russell's** most successful serial—all sent for only 10 cents. Address

NEW YORK LEDGER,
ROBERT BONNER'S SONS, 180 William St., N. Y

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Ezra Krumbine, dec'd, late of Centre Hall borough having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement

SAMUEL FLORAY,
JOHN H. KRUMBINE,
Administrators.
apr21-6t Centre Hall.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS for taxes for 1890 and 1891—agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non payment of taxes. Notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in county of Centre, Penna, for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 13th day of June, 1892, at 1 o'clock p. m.

BOGGS TWP.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee Name.	Taxes.
433	163	Godfrey Martha	25 82
333	163	Harvey Jonathan	17 46
431	40	Hood Moses	17 68
150		Lane Sarah	6 15

BURNSIDE TWP.

415		Black James	12 46
433	163	Brady Robt	13 01
433	163	Brady Wm P	23 43
433	163	Brady John	13 01
415		Boyd John	12 46
4-3	163	Cook William	27 43
433	163	Cogden John	27 43
140	122	Cox Paul	24 00
433	163	Dewart John	12 81
433	163	D wart William	12 81
433	163	Donnelly Henry	12 81
433	163	Fox Samuel M	12 81
433	163	Gray Robert	12 81
433	163	Gray William	12 81
433	163	Grant Thomas	23 43
433	163	Gobin Chas	12 81
360		Guernsey Francis	5 04
434	163	Hall Charles	13 01
433	163	Housel John	23 43
433	163	Hamilton Thos	6 07
433	163	Kidd John	13 01
433	163	Lyon John	23 43
200		Miller William	2 80
70		Nickolson Jno	2 10
64		O'Brien Michael	5 74
216	163	Parker Jeremiah	14 05
433	163	Shaffer Henry	23 43
40		Stewart Walker	24 00
433	163	Scott Samuel	13 01
143		Stewart Ann	8 59
415		Tallman Sarah M	12 46
433	163	Towers James	26 09
415		Widener Jacob	5 82
415		Wallace Jos S	12 46
433	163	Wallace Joseph	12 81
415		Wetzell John	22 41
123		Wheeler Henry	3 71
204		Withington Martin	6 11

COLLEGE TWP.

147		Johnson Ross	3 96
250		Jonnson Thomas	9 09

CURTIN TWP.

50		Brooks Jesse	9 70
294		Bruce Charles	14 27
71	131	Curtin Roland	3 44
294	31	Godfrey Martha	14 27
403		Kelso Rebecca	33 25
100		Kelso Joseph	8 75
200		Meyer Philip	19 40
100		Meyer Simon	9 70
420	48	Meyers Michael	40 41
420		Myer Valentine	40 41
190		Miller James	10 78
115		Taylor Joseph	8 25
160		Willis Jonathan	13 29

FERGUSON TWP.

100		Burchfield Wm	5 55
29	48	Bates Daniel	2 15
12		Glasgow Silas	1 85
10		Hicks Abram	1 39
10		Hicks Abram	19

GREGG TWP.

200		Bishop Cornelius	3 90
200		Carson Jno	3 90
140		Gray Robt	2 73
38		Hutsy Barnard	6 41
106	126	Hahn William	7 80
122	31	Hepburn Wm	1 15
144		Logan Wm	2 89
153		Markley Jacob	3 19
28		Painter Jesse	1 74
125		Richardson Isaac	2 44
148		Reed Daniel	2 87
118		Taggart Wm	2 29
136		Taggart David	2 66
51		Unknown	1 99
116		Zeigler Michael	7 80

HAINES TWP.

121		Barr Thomas	1 92
125		Barr James	2 61
129		Barr Mary	2 07
100		Gratz Michael	1 50
306	82	Gratz Michael	4 80
405		Gratz Simon	6 49
209		Grove Wendell	3 35
435		Hall Chas	15 21
25		Hayes Calvin M	41
112		Henry Joseph	1 80
133		Links Mary	2 14
80		Metz Jno	64
120		Rhoads Daniel	1 92
388		Sedwell Philip	6 53
303		Seidell Peter	5 96

HALF MOON TWP.

216		Lamborn Josiah	10 22
70		Jacob Lyle	2 21
44	11	Unknown	1 55

HARRIS TWP

94		Conley Adam	4 79
240		Duff Andrew	2 80
196		Fisher J C	8 50
260		Gregg Thomas	4 16
93		Henry Stophel	4 65
140		Henry Stophel	1 12
75		Irwin John	1 29
150		" "	3 61
10		Irwin William	82
160		Mitchell Jno	8 70
231		" "	10 76
402	80	McCormick Eleanor	5 87
260		McClellan George	3 05
412	124	Parker Thomas	21 07
400		Reed James	9 60
88		Reynolds Jno	4 59
212		Reynolds Jno	10 81
170		" "	5 09
100		Sankey Thomas	1 75
165		Simpson Nathan	7 53
235		" "	11 99
100		Unknown	1 29
159		Wilson Samuel	8 09
241		" "	12 31
125		Wilson David	6 39
75		Wilson Wm	1 29
30		Wilson Peter	86
152		Work David	7 65
138		Work Joseph	7 05

HOWARD TWP.

107	104	Brown Samuel	8 03
415		Godfrey Martha	14 20
136	92	Harris Jas D	5 33

LIBERTY TWP.

80		Gorrell Wm	6 50
166		Hayes Robt and Jas	19 92
175		Hayes Wm ⅓ of	3 57
309		Irwin Robt	18 57
185		Jackson Jeremiah	7 41
125		Jackson Jeremiah	5 02
200		Krouse Daniel	8 00
180		Lytle Peter	6 71

MARION TWP.

197		Harris A D	1 80
37	100	Mckinney David	6 95
80		Young Robt	1 24

MILES TWP.

440		Brady Wm P	4 27
273		Barton Wm	5 05
403		Carothers Jas	5 40
200		Carothers Thos	3 70
250		Carper W E	18 70
424		Calhoun Geo	31 28
200		Gray Robt	11 80
100		Hepburn Jas	2 06
100		Hepburn Jno	3 70
402	134	Kramer Peter	16 72
402	134	Miles Wm 9-16 of	13 12
		" " 7-16 of	4 30
58		Parker Wm	14 80
200		Princeton Jacob	1 43
277		Swineford Peter	30 71
415		Sidell Stophel	2 78
150		Wolf Jonathan	2 91
158		Young Benj	

PENN TWP.

200		McCauly Wm	7 00
300		Montgomery Wm	10 50
276		Montgomery Daniel	11 27
170		Swineford Peter 1-2 of	2 93
400		Swineford Geo	7 20

POTTER TWP.

265		Blair Joseph	14 02
288		Bond Mary	5 76
400		Brady Wm P	12 00
81	111	Cameron Alex	1 96
133		Deininger Christ	7 80
300		Falls Thomas	4 27
268		Falls Thomas	7 88
84		Frick Jno Jr	4 92
198		Fullmer H B	2 51
200		Garrigas Edward	3 90
125		Hubler Bernard	6 32
100		Hunter Alexander	5 76
286		Jacobs G	6 34
200		Garrigus Wm	3 90
300		Gregg Thomas	5 70
275		Gordon Thomas	8 78
300		McClellan George	4 27
314		McKim Robt	19 32
86		" "	1 71
138		McKim David	2 70
202		" "	15 34
105		McClellan Geo	2 11
278		Norris John	7 80
94		Patterson Benj	5 62
447		Parker ———	13 40
300		Reed John C	3 90
100		Scott Samuel	5 86
100		Scott Abraham	5 86
108	61	Telly Ferrell	3 90
88		Vanderslice Henry	5 86

BUSH TWP.

433	153	Allison John	204 78
328		Allison James	157 44
250		Allison Andrew	108 00
300		Allison A and Jno Lilly	19 20
40	10	Atherton Richard	5 68
381	153	Allison Andrew	18 24
52		Bauman Joseph	4 99
433	153	Beech Wm	45 47
433	153	Brickley Daniel	18 18
433	153	Borg Jno	9 09
433	163	Collins Zacheus	9 09
776		Copenhaver & Whitcomb	30 15
255		Dentler William	24 29
433	163	Ebler Daniel	27 28
433	153	Eberman Philip	20 83
433	153	Fitzgerald Daniel	27 29
433	153	Grant Thomas	103 95
50		Grove Elizabeth	2 25
121	152	Grove & McKeon	12 71
216	156	Grant Thomas	41 47
433	153	Greaves Thomas	9 11
433	153	Gray Wm	19 96
433	153	Hess Henry	9 10
433	153	Hess Christian	9 10
433	163	Hopkins Joseph	14 95
433	163	Hopkins Jno	26 59
433	153	Haines Reuben Jr	62 40
216	156	Hamilton Thomas	41 47
433	153	Irvin Robert ¾ of	13 69
433	153	" " ¼ of	11 39
100		King Robert	48 00
434		Luces Chas	9 11
433	153	Lewis David	9 11
433	153	Lowden Richard	28 38
433	153	Lowden John	45 47
400		Matlock Nathaniel	8 40
200		Matlock Josiah	4 20
433	153	Malone Richard	9 11
433	153	" "	29 83
433	153	Myers Jacob	57 98
433	153	McClellan John	54 60
26	152	McCoy William	55
425		Morris Richard	8 93
433	153	Morris Casper W	9 09
433	153	Morgan Benj F	9 09
433	153	Morgan B F ¾ of	13 65
433	153	Morris Isaac W	9 09
100		McCord J R & A Campbell	5 25
433	153	Musser John ¾ of	11 39
433	153	" " ¾ of	13 65
433	153	Morgan B R ¾ of	11 39
433	153	Malone Richard	9 09
433	153	" "	9 09
322	153	Old Davis	54 39
433	153	Peters Richard ¾ of	13 65
433	153	Pinkerton Henry	24 28
50		Phillips Hardman	3 78
14	84	Potter W	1 89
434	153	Peters Richard ¾ of	11 39
177	84	Phillips Hardman	35 98
433	153	Reed Robert	9 09
40		Reed Jno	5 04
333	153	Rudisill Jacob	29 97
433	153	Rush Benj	103 93
38		Robinson Wm H	3 99
36		" " "	3 78
216		Ranny Robt	10 37
433	153	Slough Geo	41 57
433	153	Stoner Christain	45 47
433		Stoner Jno	14 94
433	153	Siddens Eleanor	45 47
193		Wilmerllenry	18 53
12		Williams J C	1 73
226¾		Wilson John	13 70
75		Wilson Wm	15 75
346	39	Wister Bartholomew	7 27
433	153	Wister Thomas	9 09
433	153	Wallace Jas J	41 57
108		Wilson Jno	4 84
433	153	Zantzinger Paul	54 60

SPRING TWP.

186	115	Purdue John E	9 21
300		Robinson Catharine	11 20
300		Robinson Rebecca	8 40
150		Robinson Richard	5 33
100		Unknown	4 21

SNOW SHOE TWP.

433	153	Fisher Samuel W	62 35
433	153	Fisher Jas C	62 35
433	153	Norris J P ¼ of	9 31
433	153	" " "	9 31
216		Parker Jeremiah ¾ of	2 97
216		" " ¼ of	2 97
162		Tompkins Jos	26 73
433	163	Wain Phoebe	81 82
58	29	Wharton Mary M	2 29
39	29	" "	2 29

TAYLOR TWP.

76		Anshultz G o	3 65
62		Beckwith Clement	8 95
50		Clark Joseph	4 80
163		Hootman Elizabeth	12 62
434		Montgomery W W	9 98
216	156	McEwen Polly	20 88
434		Montgomery John	9 98
100		Master Thomas	9 60
200		Whitehead Richard	19 20

UNION TWP.

150		Brown William	6 30
117		Davis Boyce	5 25
159	140	Marm Harvey	6 68
433	163	Wister Wm	17 50

WALKER TWP.

92	94	Askers Robert	2 01
212	10	Baker John	7 48
161		Brooks Ruth	2 89
217	65	Baker Robert	5 43
180	129	Currier Mary	6 16
60		" "	1 32
115	113	Dougherty Mary	2 54
179	110	Dougherty Elizabeth	3 96
69	39	Evans Jesse	1 51
109	39	" "	2 20
92	26	Eckert Wm	2 02
80		Fry Geo	3 52
243	55	Gilbert Wm	5 36
211	72	Hahn Peter	4 66
22	47	Hahn Ebenezer	51
65	40	Hahn Wm	1 43
219	59	James Margaret	4 84
215	155	James Edward	4 75
59	40	Johnson David	1 32
161		Knox John	6 60
327	160	Mansell Wm	7 22
90	94	Mercer John	2 01
327	100	Mercer David	7 22
384	96	Miller Wm	8 47
443	59	Osman Captain	4 64
96	40	Packer Job	1 91
59	40	Packer James Jr	2 00
182		Purden Richard	6 60
100		Purden John	2 20
175		Robinson Richard	6 60
88	54	" "	1 93
382	138	Sutler Daniel	8 44
12		Wilson Robert	27

WORTH TWP.

23		Clymer Henry	1 84
74		Campbell Robert	38
300		Hawthorn Thos	3 46
345		Kuhns Jno	23 00
260		Lawman Geo	4 60
330		Mayland Jasper	4 53
274		Miles Samuel	18 40
86		Ross John	5 92
100		Shippen Thos L	14 70
79		Swanwick John	4 83
6		Singer John	69
88		Shippen Wm Jr	3 45
217		Wister Wm	15 41
30		Wister Daniel	2 40
107		Unknown	15 19

NOTE.

In accordance with the act of June 6th, 1887. Interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

JAMES J. GRAMLEY,
County Treasurer.

ALSO,

All of the following lots or tracts of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889, to the Commissioners of Centre County, for non payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of seated lands for taxes:

Acres.	Lot.	Name ass'd in.	Years.	Taxes.
		PHILIPSBURG BORO.		
	Park	Ph'rg Park Asso.	'87-88	59 50
	Lot	Frank Nelson,	'87-88	15 66
	Lot	J. M. Kepler,	'87-88	58 55
	Foundry	Jones & Landon	'88	78 90
	Lot	Wesley Johnston	'88	23 64
	Lot	Albert Owens,	88	9 1
		BOGGS TWP.		
16		Ruth Negley	1889	2 3
		MILESBURG BORO.		
	Lot	E. A Green,	'87-89	6 32
	Lot	Mrs. Eliz. M'Ghee	'87-89	8 40
		HUSTON TWP.		
433		Austin Swisher,	1887	27 32
330		Bush & Teme,	1887	44 93
	Lot	Lizzie Light,	1887	18
100		E. J. Henderson Est.	1887	8 25
		LIBERTY TWP.		
270		Christian Holter	1888	53 56
Mill & farm		Jno. Nestlerode,	1889	83 38
		WORTH TWP.		
	Lot	C. L. Beckwith	1889	68
5		Isaac Jarrett,	'86-89	86
	Lot	Elizabeth Snyder	'86-89	64
	Lot	Philip Newman	1889	3 95
		J. I. Thompson,	1889	20 10
	Lot	John Erb,	1889	58
		SPRING TWP.		
	Lot	J. L. Murphy,	1889	4 66

JAS. J. GRAMLEY,
Co. Treasurer.

What Good Roads Would Mean.

The following article is by an unknown author but is worthy of reprinting: What would good stone roads all the year round mean to the American farmer? The answer to this question is not necessarily a speculative one. Good roads are to be found in Europe, and in certain localities in this country and Canada. It is not to be questioned that the effect on the American farmer as a rule would be about the same as it has been in the favored localities, and judging from the experience of those communities which have been blessed by good public highways, we may mention the following as some of the desirable results which would follow their general adoption: They would make it possible for the farmer to take advantage promptly of the highest market, no matter at what season of the year. They would save him days and weeks of time which he wastes every year wallowing through the disgusting mire of dirt roads. They would reduce to a mininum the wear and tear on wagons and carriages. They would lesson the expense in keeping horses in working order, and vastly less horses would be required in a country to perform the farmers' work. They would require less expense to keep them in repair than do the dirt roads. They would make it easier for a team to pull several tons over their smooth surface than to drag a wagon through the mud. They would afford ready communication with the outside world and spare the farmer many vexations and nervous strains. They would practically shorten the distance to local markets. They would increase the demand for country and suburban property. They would be free from dirt in summer, and mud and ruts in fall, winter and spring. They would bring every farming community into closer social relations. They would make an evening's drive a pleasure instead of a vexation as it is now. They would do away with the absurd poll tax and supervisor system in places where it is still in use, they would be, in short, the best possible investment to the tax payer, if built and cared for by the national government and paid for by a national tax. All these they would do unless experience goes for naught.—Farmers' *Review*.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of of Bucklen's Arnice Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, Ohio., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by J. D. Murray's Drug store.

What a Baby Can Do.

It can beat any alarm clock ever invented in waking a family up in the morning.

In a given time it can smash more dishes than the most industrious servant girl in the country.

It can fall down oftener and with less provocation than the most expert tumbler in the circus ring.

It can choke itself black in the face with greater ease than the most accomplished wretch that ever was executed.

It can be relied on to sleep peacefully all day when its father is in town, and cry persistently at night when he is particularly sleepy.

It may be the naughtiest, dirtiest, ugliest, most fretful baby in all the world, but you never can make its mother believe it, and you had better not try.

It can be a charming and model infant when no one is about, but when visitors are present it can exhibit more bad temper than both of its parents put together.

A Full Equipment.

The REPORTER office received a full and fine equipment of job type of the latest styles and designs, for the execution of all kinds of job work. All old type has been thrown out and their places supplied with new, and we now have a modernly equipped office. Work will be executed with neatness and dispatch. We carry in stock a fine line of wedding invitations, wedding envelopes, cards, letter and note heads, etc., etc., and guarantee our work to be strictly first class,—if in need of anything enumerated give us a call, and we will gladly quote prices.

Surrah silks from 40 cts. upward.

Beautiful dress challies, fast colors, 6 cts. per yard.

Dress ginghams, 6¼, 7, 7½, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25 and 30 cts.

Light, drab, tans, browns and all the new shades in Bedford Cords from 30 to 75 and 100 cts.

LYON & CO.

—At Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, all the latest styles in foot wear are kept in stock and at prices lower than elsewhere.

Men's working pants, strong and tough, $1.00. LYON & CO.

$10,000

will be paid for a recipe enabling us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that the retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. At present the retail price is 20c.

This offer is open until January 1st., 1893. For particulars address the undersigned.

ACME BLACKING is made of pure alcohol, other liquid dressings are made of water. Water costs nothing. Alcohol is dear. Who can show us how to make it without alcohol so that we can make ACME BLACKING as cheap as water dressing, or put it in fancy packages like many of the water dressings, and then charge for the outside appearance instead of charging for the contents of the bottle?

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

PIK-RON

is the name of a paint of which a 25c. bottle is enough to make six scratched and dulled chairs look like newly finished mahogany. It will do many other remarkable things that no other paint can do. All retailers sell it.

PASTOR KOENIGS' NERVE TONIC

Perfectly Well.

FILLMORE, Dubuque Co., Ia., Sept., 1889.

Miss K. Finnigan writes: My mother and sister used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for neuralgia. They are both perfectly well now and never tired of praising the tonic.

It Was Indeed a Miracle.

384 FIRST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 3, '90.

I wish to state what a wonderful benefit Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic has been to my brother, who has suffered from rheumatism since 1885 and has not been able to do work of any kind since that time. He has tried all kinds of patent medicines and different doctors of skill, but all without benefit, until he took the Tonic. He has continually improved since, and I will say, and hundreds besides me who have seen him during his sickness, that it was indeed a miracle to see him restored to health.

W. D. GRAHAM.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

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DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the **sovereign remedies of the World.**

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3	**Crying Colic,** or Teething of Infants	.25
4	**Diarrhea,** of Children or Adults	.25
5	**Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	**Cholera Morbus,** Vomiting	.25
7	**Coughs,** Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach	.25
11	**Suppressed** or **Painful Periods**	.25
12	**Whites,** too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup,** Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	**Fever and Ague,** Chills, Malaria	.50
17	**Piles,** Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	**Ophthalmy,** or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	**Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	**Whooping Cough,** Violent Coughs	.50
21	**Asthma,** Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	**Ear Discharges,** Impaired Hearing	.50
23	**Scrofula,** Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	**General Debility,** Physical Weakness	.50
25	**Dropsy,** and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	**Sea Sickness,** Sickness from Riding	.50
27	**Kidney Disease**	.50
28	**Nervous Debility** Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	**Sore Mouth,** Canker	.50
30	**Urinary Weakness,** Wetting Bed	.50
31	**Painful Periods,** with Spasm	.50
32	**Diseases of the Heart,** Palpitation	1.00
33	**Epilepsy,** Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	**Diphtheria,** Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	**Chronic Congestions** & Eruptions	.50

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I am now prepared to furnish Farm Implements and Repairs of all kinds at the *LOWEST PRICES!*

Special attention given to repairs.

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All goods guaranteed.

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I sell the Hench and Dromgold Ratchet Spring Tooth Harrows—the best harrow on earth at $1450. I can furnish anything from a Plow Share to a Steam Engine at low prices. Address,

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We have a full line of Farmers Supplies, which we are prepared to furnish at Rock Bottom Prices. We invite farmers to call and see us.

We have a fine line of buggies, surreys and carts—we recently purchased a job lot of pleasure carts, which we sell at $16.50. These carts cannot be duplicated at the price.

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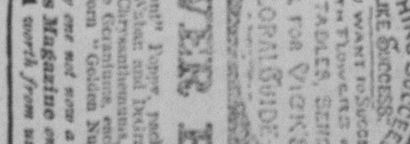
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IT ALSO TELLS HOW TO GET THE NEW 40 BL. OAT — FREE — JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER.

"Brilliant" Poppy, packet 15c. Garden Pea "Charmer," packet 15c.
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Choice Geraniums, each 25c. 1 set 1.00. Extra choice, packet 25c.
Sweet Corn "Golden Nugget," packet 15c.

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All grades of Roller flour constantly onhand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail.

All grades of Chop.

Granulated Corn Meal of the finest grades.

Bran, fine and coarse.

Coal, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same at highest market prices.

Terms, for Flour, Feed and Coal, strictly cash.

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Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

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State College, Centre Co. Pa

BARK WANTED.—THE UNDERSIGNED will pay market price in cash for Rock Oak, or Hemlock bark at their tannery, or on cars, at points of shipping. Please call on or address them at their office

LEAS, McVITTY & GREENE,
Lewistown, Pa.

apr14-8t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Catharine Dashem, dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL, Executor.
Farmers Mills.

apr7-6t

HOMESTEAD FOR SALE OR RENT.—THE undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, consisting of 35 acres of land of which 25 acres are good young timber. Thereon a plank frame house, bank barn, with other outbuildings, choice fruit and excellent water, adjoins the Heckman farm west of Centre Hall, on the old Lewistown road leading to the pike. Apply or address,

W. W. Herner,
Centre Hall, Pa.

NOTICE.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION of the stockholders of the Centre Hall Water Company, on the 1st Monday of May, being the 2nd day of May, 1892, action will be taken of approval or disapproval of the proposed increase of the capital stock of said company from $5000 to $7500.

WM. WOLF, Secretary. FRED KURTZ, President.

3mar-2m

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We ask your inspection of our stock, promising unsurpassed assortments and values that will surely please.

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D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office in Conrad Building. jan92

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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

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The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.

New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, G. B. Brandon, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CAMERON HOUSE, Ord & Zerfing, Proprietors, LEWISBURG, PA.

Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

ST. ELMO HOTEL.—317 AND 319 ARCH ST., Philadelphia. Rates $2 per day. Located in the immediate centres of business, and places of amusement and the different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city are easily accessible by street cars constantly passing the door. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure. Your patronage respectfully solicited. Jos. M. FEGER, Proprietor.



HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. **Life is passing!** Reach out. **Be up and doing.** Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the GOLDEN opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for many is here. **Money** to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from **$5 to $10 per day.** You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you go on. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, **free.** Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once, **H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.**

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.
CHASE TURBINE MFG. CO., Orange, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1891.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelpiah at 3.15 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.20 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.36 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6 (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m. Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore,

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.51 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.23 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m., with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4,25 p m. Washington 3 25 p m, Baltimore 4.30 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 9 23 p m. Through coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.25 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

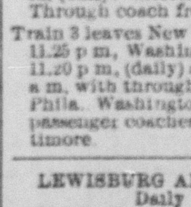
LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 05	10 25	5 50	Montandon	9 20	1 30	4 55
2 20	10 35	6 20	Lewisburg	9 10	1 20	4 45
2 30		6 30	Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 37		6 35	Vicksburg	8 53		4 32
2 47		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22
3 03		7 00	Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 13		7 08	Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47		7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30
3 58		7 53	Coburn	7 32		3 18
4 06		8 01	Zerby	7 24		3 10
4 15		8 10	Rising Spring	7 16		3 02
4 23		8 18	Penn Cave	7 10		2 54
4 28		8 24	Centre Hall	7 03		2 47
4 34		8 32	Gregg	6 57		2 40
4 40		8 37	Linden Hall	6 50		2 32
4 45		8 42	Oak Hall	6 45		2 27
4 49		8 46	Lemont	6 41		2 23
4 53		8 51	Dale Summit	6 37		2 18
5 02		9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 08
5 05		9 04	Axemann	6 25		2 04
5 10		9 10	Bellefonte	6 20		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 5.35 and 7.30 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a m. 5.05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

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WILD PIGEONS.

THEY ARE FAST DISAPPEARING FROM THE EAST.

The Last Wild Pigeon Roost in New York and Pennsylvania—Great Destruction by Hunters.

"A solitary flock of wild pigeons, flying westward, passed over the Beaverkill country, in Sullivan County, last week," said a New Yorker who was up in that country trying the trout fishing, "and it started the Sullivan County woodsmen to talking about the great passing of wild pigeons in 1876, which was the last one ever seen so far East.

"The news of this great pigeon flight first came from the village of Barnum's the last week in March, 1876. The air suddenly became thick with an apparently endless flock of wild pigeons, which was passing over that part of the country, going northward. For over half an hour the flight continued in an incessant procession, obstructing all view of the sky, and giving to the surroundings the sombre appearance caused by the gathering and passing of thunder clouds. It was not known at the time how far the flock extended to the eastward, but it was subsequently learned that it reached over twelve miles in a continuous line. The birds were flying too high to be shot at with any degree of success, although during the flight numbers of them were killed by unusually fortunate gunners. Old hunters said that the pigeons were seeking nesting places, but from the altitude of their flight it was not probable that they would rest short of the Canadian forests Two days afterward, however, lumbermen from the headwaters of the Beaverkill and the beach woods of the adjacent wilderness of Sullivan, Delaware and Ulster counties brought in the news that those regions had been taken in possession by wild pigeons in untold numbers, and that they were preparing for the nesting season.

"This news led to law-and-order sportsmen from the surrounding towns combining to take measures to protect the birds from lawless destruction. The woods were found to be literally swarming with pigeons. Deputy game constables were stationed in considerable force in the wilderness, with orders to deal as summarily with gunners and trappers as the law would warrant. Unparalleled sport was anticipated for the season after the nesting was over, but unfortunately severe weather came on soon after the birds had begun their nesting. Snow fell to the depth of a foot all through that region. After the storm had ceased the game constables and woodsmen noticed an unusual and peculiar stir among the birds throughout the length and breadth of the great roost, and at noon on the fifth day of their coming into the wilderness the pigeons began rising and taking flight, and in a few hours not a pigeon was to be found in the entire territory. They flew almost due west. That same day before 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Clint Waters and Isaac Bennett, woodchoppers and bark peelers, were in the depths of the Pocono beach woods, then a vast forest covering large areas in Pike, Wayne, Luzerne and Monroe counties, Pennsylvania. The sun was shining brightly when sudddenly it was hidden as if by a dark cloud, and a noise like that produced by a gale of wind or the roll of distant thunder broke on their ears. Simultaneously the woods began filling with wild pigeons. Tree after tree was filled, and still the air was black with an apparently interminable mass of birds. The pigeons settled down in the trees in such numbers that great branches broke beneath their weight, and this occurring on every hand through the woods was like a windfall in the forest. The two men did not know where the pigeons had come from so suddenly, but when, in the course of time, the news of their presence in the Pennsylvania wilderness reached Sullivan County, people there knew that the pigeons were the ones that had been driven from the Beaverkill county by the great snow storm. The nearest point in the Pennsylvania woods where the birds rested after their flight from New York State is forty five miles from the Beaverkill, almost due west, showing that the pigeons must have flown nearly a mile a minute in changing their resting place.

"After the first excitement attending the appearance of the vast colony of wild pigeons around them had passed off, Walters and Bennett, true to the instinct of the human race, began to slaughter the birds. They had no guns with them, but with long poles they slew the swarming pigeons by the hundred. Every sweep sweep of a club laid scores of the birds dead or wounded on the ground, but hundreds dropped down to take their places. According to their story, the two men kept up this ruthless and wanton destruction of the pigeons until they sickened of their work, and, after they loaded themselves down with as many of the dead birds as they could carry, they left hundreds of dead and wounded on the ground, and they had not stirred out of their tracks in doing their slaughtering. For the purpose of seeing how far the woods were occupied by the pigeons Walters and Bennett walked five miles northward through the forest. As far as they could see on either side the birds crowded every tree full, and when they left the woods after going that far through the pigeon colony they could discover no evidence that they were anywhere near its ending It was afterwards learned that the area covered by the roost was eight miles in length and four miles wide.

"The excitement following the settling of the pigeon colony in the woods was intense, not only amongst the woodsmen, but among the dwellers in the towns for a hundred miles around. The woods were filled constantly with not only men, but women and children, killing the nesting birds with guns and clubs. Immense nets were set, in which thousands and thousands of the birds were captured. The pigeons were not even allowed any rest at night. Carrying torches, bands of destructive hunters swarmed in the woods after dark, and slaughtered without mercy. In spite of all this the pigeons held their roost and their young, remained until the squabs were old enough to look out for themselves, and then took their flight, still moving westward. That was the last visitation of wild pigeons in localities so far East in the United States where roosting was formerly a frequent occurrence. The furthest East the wild pigeons have roosted since then was in northwestern Pennsylvania in 1881. Since then the birds have entirely disappeared from the East, and will never be seen here again. They have been driven to the wilds of Michigan, the Indian Territory and other isolated haunts, and in a few years will be numbered among the extinct birds of the American continent."—[New York Sun.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

VALUE OF THE MICROPHONE.—A remarkable test of the value of the microphone in detecting slight sounds is reported from St. Petersburg. A lady's death was certified by her medical attendant, when she was seen by Dr. Loukhmanow, who, knowing she had suffered from hysteria and catalepsy, made a thorough examination, at last applying the microphone. With this the heart was heard to beat, and efforts to resuscitate the patient were then made with success.

THE NEEDLE AND THREAD TREE.—That there are more wonders on the earth in the sea "beneath the earth," and it the sky above it than ever Horatio imagined, is a well-known fact which that worthy's most ardent admirers will not attempt to deny. Take for an instance the famous needle-and-thread tree. Imagine such a luxury and the delights of going out to your tree and plucking a needle threaded all ready for use! Odd as it may seem to us, there is, on the Mexican plains, just such a forest growth. The "tree" may not exactly be a tree in the true sense of the word, partaking as it does more of the nature and characteristics of a gigantic species of asparagus. It has large, thick, fleshy leaves, such as would remind one of the cactus, especially of the one popularly known as "prickly pear." The "needles" of the needle-and-thread tree are set along the edges of these thick, fleshy leaves. In order to obtain one fully equipped for sewing, it is only necessary to push the "needle" gently backward into the fleshy sheath, (this to loosen it from the tough outside covering of the leaf), and then pull it gently from the socket. If this operation be properly carried out, 100 or more fine fibres adhere to the thorn like so many spider webs. By twisting the "needle," during the drawing operation, the thread can be made of ony length desired. The action of the air on the fibres toughens them amazingly, a thread from it not larger than common No. 40 being capable of sustaining a weight of five pounds; about three times the tensile strength of common "six cord" spool cotton.

EARTHQUAKE THEORY.—The earthquake theory which seems most likely, and the one which has the most adherents, is the one which tells us that the "quake" is caused by an effort of internal heat to make its escape through a weak spot in the surrounding crust. Exactly how thick this surrounding crust is would be a hard matter to determine to the satisfaction of all investigators. The German Government once started to sink a shaft with the avowed intention of penetrating the interior of the earth if possible. This shaft was located at, or near, Schladebach, and was under the supervision of a corp of trained scientists who kept all trustworthy data concerning the rate of increase in the earth's temperature as the shaft daily increased in depth.

The last statement from this body of learned men remembers of reading said that the shaft was then 1392 metres in depth. The temperature was 48 degrees centigrade, equal to about 120 degrees Fahrenheit. If this temperature should increase uniformly as the depth increases, the boiling point of water would have been reached at about 3000 metres (providing the shaft could have been sunk to that enormous depth), which is equal to about two English miles. Still calculating on a uniform rate of increase in temperature, we find that at the depth of forty-five miles we would reach the point where platinum would melt.

According to the above figures the earth's crust cannot be more than one-ninetieth of its radius.

Professor Newcomb, who has for years been connected with the Naval Observatory at Washington, says:

"The only common sense explanation of an earthquake, to my mind, is that down in the bowels of the earth, say from 20 to 100 miles, beneath the surface, there is fluid matter, boiling at white heat, which, as it gradually cools, contracts, leaving a space or spaces between it and the solid parts, and the heavy weight of the earth above the vacant places causes the surface to sink; then you have an earthquake."

Notes about Colors.

A dog belonging to Hercules Tyrius was one day walking along the sea-shore, when he found and ate a *murex*, a species of shell-fish. Returning to his master, the latter noticed the dog's lips were tinged with color, and in this manner Tyrian purple was discovered. The color was used in the robes of emperors and nobles, and the expression "born to the purple" meant that the person was of high birth. It is strange to think that the favorite color of royalty can be traced to the curiosity or hunger of the dog of Tyre.

In the seventeenth century the favorite colors of the Scotch Covenanters was blue, and blue and orange or yellow became the Whig colors after the revolution of 1688. Green is the color of the Irish Roman Catholics, while opposed to it is the orange of the Orangemen or Protestants of the north of Ireland.

Ecclesiastical colors include all the primary colors and black and white, which are used at various church offices. The cardinals of the Roman Church have adopted scarlet as their color, which was originally red. In ancient Rome the occupation and rank of many people were made known by the colors of the garments which they wore. Black is in common use among us for mourning, but the Chinese wear white, the Turks wear violet, and in Ethiopia brown is the proper hue. White was originally the mourning color in some European countries, but black is generally accepted now. Different colors have frequently been adopted by opposing parties, and the colors of various nations are incorporated in their flags, for instance, the "red, white and blue" of the United States.—[Harper's Young People.

CHOROKEE TAILSMANS.

Carefully Grinded Stones Endowed With Magic Power.

Stones endowed with magic powers have held an important place in the world's belief from the days of the oracular stone in the breastplate of the ancient Jewish high priest down to the Lee penny and the murrain stone of modern times. The Cherokee medicine men make use of several stone talismans, commonly crystals found among their native mountains. One is a translucent purple stone about an inch long, with a sharp point. With this the conjurer claimed to be able to find lost or stolen articles, or to tell the whereabouts of game in the mountains.

To test the matter, a coin was thrown into the grass at random while he was not looking, and he was told the money was his if he could find it. Procuring a string about a yard long, he tied one end of it around the middle of the stone. Then, holding the stone suspended so as to swing freely, he set it whirling in a circle with a stroke of his finger, at the same time reciting in an undertone some secret formula. The stone revolved rapidly, then more and more slowly, and stopped with the point toward the north. He walked a few feet further in that direction, gave the stone another twirl, and again repeated the formula, explaining that it must be done seven times, and that on the seventh trial the stone would point to the exact spot where the money was lying.

Having gone through the whole performance, he finally halted at the wrong place. After hunting in the grass for some time he was obliged to give it up. He declared that his failure was due to the fact that the stone was not fastened as it should have been. The other Indians said that the stone was all right, but that the man was a liar, which was perfectly true, and that, although a pretty good doctor, he knew nothing of magic. They asserted that in the hands of certain conjurers, whom they named, the charm never failed.

To obtain a knowledge of future events, they use another talisman. They put it into a bowl of water, where, according to their test mony, it moves about on the surface, following the direction of a knife in the hand of the conjurer, who all the time repeats his secret formula. Whipple describes that ceremony as he witnessed it among the Western Cherokees forty years ago. The talisman was a small round piece of very dry bread.

The greatest of all Cherokee talismans is the Ulasutti (literally, transparent) stone. There is no end to the stories concerning this stone, which the Indians invariably speak of in a half-frightened manner, as children speak of ghosts. They assert that it is a magic scale from from the head of a great horned serpent with a body as large as a tree-trunk and two blazing coals of fire for eyes, which lived ages ago and worked terrible destruction among the people until it was killed by a famous magician. In the encounter a single drop of the serpent's poisonous saliva fell upon the head of the slayer, whose hair was transformed into a mass of writhing snakes.

The Indians describe it as a triangular crystal, flat on the bottom and tapering up to a point, and perfectly transparent with the exception of a single red streak running through the centre from top to bottom. It is evidently a beautiful specimen of rutile quartz, so exceedingly rare that the conjurer who can obtain one outranks all his rivals.

The stone must be fed, the Indians say, with the blood of small game every seven days—rubbed over with the blood of the animal as soon as killed. Twice a year it demands the blood of a deer or some other large animal. It is wrapped in a whole deerskin and kept in some secret cave in the mountains. Were the tribute of blood to be withheld or neglected the Ulasutti would issue from its hiding place at night as a great blazing ball of fire, and fly through the air to satisfy its appetite by drinking the life blood of the conjurer.

The original owner was afraid of it, and he changed its hiding place frequently, so that the stone might not be able to find its way out. When he died it was buried with him, as otherwise it would issue from its cave by night, like a fiery meteor, to search for his tomb night after night for seven years. But, if unable to find its owner, it would go back to sleep forever where he had placed it.

As far back as 1762 Timberlake heard of the stone with the wonderful story of its origin. He said that it was kept hidden in some place known only to two women, who refused to betray the secret. Adair, the celebrated trader, also speaks of it a few years later. The conjurer refused to let him see it for fear of profanation.

When consulting it as to any unknown or future happening the conjurer gazes into the Ulasutti, and there sees mirrored all that he wishes to know, and by the action of the spectre, or its position near the top or bottom of the talisman, he learns not only the event but also its proximity in time or place.—[New York Sun.

A Big Bull.

It is said that the biggest thing on hoofs is probably a bull belonging to William M. Singerly, of Norristown, Penn. The animal weighs 3,600 pounds, about double the size of an ordinarily large bull. Although short legged, he is seven feet in height and his bust measure is twenty-two feet. He is of pure Holstein-Frisian breed, and was purchased by Mr. Singerly in Michigan. He is still growing at Mr. Singerly's farm, in Gwynedd, and his keeper expects him to weigh 4,000 pounds by the time he is shipped to Chicago.—[New Orleans Picayune.

There are upwards of eighty thousand inhabitants on the slopes and skirts of Vesuvius.

FOR THE LADIES.

HOW TO MAKE A CHINA SILK.

To make a plain black China silk in dressy style, have a yoke and bertha of the new black guipure lace on a round waist with jet belt. Have large sleeves with lace cuffs, and a bell skirt rather full, hanging over a foundation skirt, and finished with narrow frills of the lace.—[Atlanta Journal.

IRRSING SHORT HAIR.

Hairdressers say they are put to their wits' end to find ways of doing up the hair of short-haired women. Short hair has gone out so quickly and so thoroughly that sooner than appear with shorn locks a woman will have her hair drawn back and tied to a switch, even though her eyes start from their sockets and her ears grow purple from the strain.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

FLOWERS FOR THE HAIR.

For head garniture in full dress we see visible indications of a return to narrow flower wreaths, sometimes two and three rows of tiny blossoms going round the head, after the fashion of the classic coif worn by ancient Greeks. This, however, is a special mode adapted to women of certain style and carriage. But more general, and much more simple, is the pretty fashion of wearing a spray of delicate blossoms, or those mounted on invisible wire and shaped much as are jewel tiaras. Lastly, there is the popular method of wearing one large damask rose with foliage a la "Jenny Lind," this revived style showing the cluster placed on the left side of the head, just below the bump of caution.—[Chicago Post.

STILT-LIKE HEELS.

The ladies of the court of Louis the Sixteenth wore slippers with heels six inches high They were, of course, unable to walk upon these stilt-like heels; and, when compelled to stand for any length of time, were obliged to support themselves by resting one jeweled hand on the back of a tall chair, such as all are familiar with in the drawing-room pictures of the days of the Louises. The Empress Josephine had a very long and slender foot. To shorten the length of her foot she had recourse to very high heels, which were sloped toward the ball of the foot. This apparently diminished the length, so that the empress came to have the reputation of being the owner of a remarkably small foot, although she wore a shoe that would now be marked with a large No. six.—[Argonaut.

ALSATIAN BOWS ONCE MORE.

Alsatian bows are here again, and they have come to stay. But such bows as they are; not one of them is the stiff, formal, uncompromising Alsatian bow of a few years past They look as if they had been pulled softer. They are long, rather than square, and insinuating, rather than aggressive. They adorn hats, when in years past hats were merely unimportant accessories to the bow. A charming hat is a fancy Milan braid, with one of these bows pulled out very long and full on the left side, tending toward the front, fastened with two jet sabers plunged through near the center. The back is crumpled and twisted as only a fine straw or chip can be, and a big handful of moss roses nods and sways on the crown. The soft veiling green of the moss is exquisite and the effect of the entire hat is daintily suggestive of a day in June and perfect sunshiny weather.—[New York Press.

COTHAM'S ARMY OF TYPEWRITERS.

There are 15,000 women typewriters between Worth street and the Battery, two-thirds in number of the regular army of the United States. The employment office of one of the machine companies finds places for 250 women a month, and through its various offices for 10,000 women a year. Typewriters at least have no fault to find with the introduction of machinery. No single cause has opened such valuable avenues of employment for women. It is not only a matter of work and wages, but work of a sort peculiarly adapted to women. They are well housed, and the nature of their surroundings demands that they be tidy, well clad, and preserve their womanly habits, as well as cultivate business methods. The test has been a severe one. They left their homes and went to work directly among men, in a manner that women had not previously been called upon to do. The position of a typewriter is one peculiarly confidential. That women have justified their ability to fill it creditably and successfully the battalions of women downtown, and the increasing demand for them gives evidence.—[New York Sun.

FASHION NOTES.

An imitation upright piano is the latest design for the very popular folding bed.

Embossed leather umbrella stands, lined with tin, are the newest.

Yellow as a fashionable color is destined to have as great a run as John Gilpin.

There must be some ancestral pride in the family into whose table linen a coat of arms has been woven.

Colonial colors are blue and buff. The pretty combination is seen in some of the newest out-door costumes.

Egyptian hoop earrings, that were the fashion several years ago, are said by the jewelers to be coming into vogue again.

Three-cornered Continental hats are among the new shapes in straw. On the head of a pretty girl they are very "fetching."

In full dress the girl of the period now wears an arrangement of embroidered ribbon about her neck, something after the style of the Episcopal rector's stole.

Some new photograph frames are made of birch bark, on which colored beads are embroidered in various quaint designs. It is something after the style of Indian bead work.

Trained skirts for the streets will, no doubt, be advocated and encouraged by the modistes as long as possible, because the style requires new materials constantly, and, thus, is money in their respective pocketbooks. It is a fashion, however, that will have its day.

Wool dresses are no longer, as formerly, used for calling and similar occasions to the exclusion of silks and other more elaborate costumes. Women who are quick to see the drift of fashion now wear from four to seven o'clock in the afternoon, for promenade, calls, five o'clock teas and exhibitions, handsome toilets of silk in light shades, with a bonnet correspondingly dressy and elegant.

A beautiful and striking Felix dress is of black Russian velours with cord stripes of green and with threads of gold and copper between. This dress has a corsage of black mousseline de soie plaited to a jeweled yoke and belted by a wide black ribbon. The bell skirt is lined with pale blue taffeta and is edged at the foot with loops of black satin ribbon falling on similar loops of pale blue satin ribbon.

Accordion plaiting is to be used, so we are told, to an extent never before equalled. It is whispered, but in very soft whispers, that the bewitching grace of the skirt dance has had its effect on this fashion, and that the demure dames and damsels of society have been practicing a bit, so as to switch the plaited skirts about in the most graceful way.

Sashes will be much worn by young women, a carelessly twisted ribbon passed twice around the waist being very popular. A pretty dress of gray diagonal cloth, with touches of white about it, and a neat bodice belted at the waist, has a sash of ribbon tied in a bow between the shoulder blades. The ends of the bow all almost to the bottom of the skirt.

A novelty cape has a yoke of very rich passementerie, with falls of cashmere in close accordion pleating. Other capes have passementerie yokes, with very deep falls of lace, lined with silk. One very attractive model has a yoke of crochet trimming, with lining of black glace silk in very fine accordion plaiting, while over this is a deep frill of lace covering the silk. Ruchings of lace, ribbon, pinked silk, or feathers and the like, are used as neck finish.

Young girls are wearing white guipure lace pelerines over their dresses and cloaks. When worn over dresses they are looped up on the shoulders with bows of satin ribbon to match the dress or the long satin sash at the back, vieux rose, green or blue, yellow and lilac being reserved for married women. These lace pelerines, over soft woollen material of light shade, make pretty costumes for weddings, concerts and visits.

A Monarch Among Saws.

Carnegie, Phipps & Co. are about to add to the finishing plant of the armor department of their homestead mill a gigantic tool which will greatly expedite the delivery of armor plates for the new warships. It is a steel saw weighing 110 tons, that will cut a nickel-steel armor plate as an ordinary saw walks through a plank. These armor plates range in weight from eight to thirty-eight tons, and reach a length of twenty feet and a thickness of twenty inches. The armor of a modern war vessel cannot be put on like a sock, all in one piece. It is built on the frame of the ship, rather like the scales on a fish. In finishing the plates, ready for fitting, they have to be bevelled along the edge where they fit together.

This has been done heretofore with planing machines, which, slowly and laboriously, a shaving at the time, cut them down to the desired shape. This saw has a blade seven and a half feet in diameter, geared from above and revolving horizontally. The armor plate is placed on a tilting table which is adjusted to any angle and presented to the edge of the saw endwise. The forward motion of the carrying table thrusts the plate steadily against the flying teeth, and an angular slab of cold nickel-steel, weighing perhaps a dozen tons, is taken off like the slab off a pine log. It will be used also for cutting plates into any desired dimensions.

This saw will be the first of its kind used in this country. It is an improvement on a similar tool used in the Krupp cannon works at Essen. It cost about $35,000, and will be set up early next month.—[Philadelphia Times.

Heads and Brains.

Long heads are usually associated with the possession of great intellectual strength and mental capacity. Herr D. Ammon, however, who made examination of the cranial capacity of 5,000 soldiers at Baden, the results of which he communicated to the German men of science at Heidelberg, is of the opinion that the size of the skull depends almost invariably on the proportions of the body. Tall men he found to always have long skulls, or skulls of medium length, whereas the short, fat men, as a rule, had round, flat heads. Further investigation and observation satisfied Herr Ammon that the majority of the round heads came from the Black Forest; those with the long heads usually came from the valley of the Rhine, and were especially numerous from towns and from the neighborhoods of castles of ancient families. From this fact it is concluded that the round-headed men were the original inhabitants of the Rhine valley, and that they were driven from it by the long-headed invaders.

Not only does the German anthropologist find a certain relation between the height of the figure and the shape of the skull, but his observations show that no fewer than eighty per cent. of the men examined who had blue eyes also had fair hair.

A LETTER from Alaska contains an account of several projects for the development of the Alaskan coal mines, and it also says that gold mining will be actively prosecuted there this summer. The Alaska fisheries are growing in importance, and there is an immense supply of Alaska salmon, for the canning of which a trust was recently formed. The Alaskans have petitoned Congress for an appropriation of $25,000 to build a pack trail across the Chilkat Pass.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

MASKED men entered the hut near Coatesville, of Jacob Patterson, an aged hermit, supposed to be wealthy, and demanded money. He protested and was brutally beaten by the intruders, who afterward fled, leaving him for dead.

THE Red Men, in session at Reading, appointed a committee to devise plans for the erection of a hall in Philadelphia.

THE twenty-fourth annual commencement of Crozer Theological Seminary, at Upland, was held. There were nineteen young men in the class, ten of whom delivered orations. Rev. Dr. Stiffler delivered the address to the class.

AT the meeting of the State Medical Society, at Harrisburg, papers were read by Drs. H. S. Wood and H. A. Hare, of Philadelphia. Officers were elected and the annual banquet was held.

THE conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, in session at Pittsburg, appointed a committee to meet one appointed by the Philadelphia conference to devise the best means of forming a union of the two bodies. Recent lynchings in the South were vigorously denounced by a number of speakers.

JOHN SLOTKA, living in a little mining village near Mt. Carmel, fatally shot his wife and wounded her companion, Anthony Kincerka. He found the two in his house together.

A SMALL son of Robert Byers, near Uniontown, dropped a lighted match into a keg of powder. In the explosion the lad was fatally injured.

AT a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, in Harrisburg, J. Schall Wilhelm, of York, was elected secretary to fill the unexpired term of D.W. Sellers deceased. It was decided to co-operate with the World's Fair Board in every way possible. A committee was appointed to fix a time and place for the State Fair.

THE Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met in Sunbury.

H. H. BARR, of Chester, who was under bail on the charge of embezzling $10,000 as agent of the Reading Railroad, died of heart failure.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN confirmed 100 candidates at St. Stephen's Catholic Church, Port Carbon, and 150 at St. Mary's English and St. Bonifacius' German Catholic Churches, St. Clair.

THE Mayor of Lancaster was restrained by the Court from carrying into operation an ordinance passed by City Councils establishing a police patrol system. The injunction was granted on motion of a number of taxpayers.

THE Keystone Northern Railroad, to run from Wurtemburg to Rosepoint, Lawrence County, was chartered by the State Department. A charter was also issued to the Kessler Street connecting Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia.

THE forty-second annual session of the State Medical Society was held at Harrisburg. Addresses of welcome were made by the Governor and Mayor. Several important papers were read.

A STORM of great destruction passed through Canoe Valley, Huntingdon County, laying barns and fences low and uprooting whole orchards in its path. It formed in the shape of an inverted cone and its velocity was estimated a mile a minute. The wind was accompanied by a tremendous downpour of rain.

JOHN OVERDORF, a farmer living near Pottstown, secured two laborers from Philadelphia. He afterward found that his bedroom had been robbed. When he accused the men of the theft one of them ran, but was overtaken by the farmer, who gave pursuit, armed with a gun. His wife, with a weapon in hand, guarded the other laborer until her husband returned. The men were held for court.

A SCHEME is on foot in Pittsburg to form a trust of the big plate glass manufacturers of the country.

SEVERAL Minersville stores were robbed and there is no clue to the thieves.

AN epidemic of diphtheria prevails in Erie.

THE Crescent pipe line now being laid from the oil fields to Philadelphia is meeting with much opposition from people through whose property it passes.

CORRY was struck by a cyclone and many buildings were badly damaged. Reports received at Pittsburg indicate a serious loss in the surrounding country from the storm. Coatesville experienced a heavy fall of rain and hail. Carlisle, Harrisburg, Bedford and other points in the State were struck by the storm.

DR. ESTES, of St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, and his family, while out driving, were thrown from the carriage by the horse running away and all injured.

THE striking carpenters of Scranton have been encouraged by having money sent them by the Federation of Labor.

THE new Heidelberg Reformed Church at Schwenksville, near Pottstown, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

THE Delaware County Teachers' Association held its meeting at Crozerville.

Governors' Salaries.

Massachusetts has recently passed a law to raise its Governor's salary from $5000 to $8000. It was at first proposed to double the salary, but on opposition developing a compromise was effected on $8000. Massachusetts will henceforth rank with Ohio on this point, the latter being the only State which pays $8000 to its chief magistrate. Three States pay their Governors $10,000 annually—New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Two, California and Illinois, consider $6000 the proper amount and nine States (ten counting Massachusetts) the salary is $5000. In Vermont and Oregon the Governor draws only $1500 from the public treasury. The smallest salary is paid in the smallest State, Rhode Island, whose Governor receives only $1000 yearly. Delaware, almost its mate in size, pays its Governor twice as much.—[New Orleans Picayune.

AN explorer desirous of eclipsing Columbus in the field of discovery would accomplish that feat if he could discover a single literary person not now engaged in writing a life of Columbus.

FACE TO FACE.

Something is dead . . .
The grace of sunset solitudes, the march
Of the solitary moon, the pomp and power
Of round on round of shining soldier-stars
Patroling space, the bounties of the sun—
Sovran, tremendous, inaccessible—
The intemperate magnificence of the sea,
Possess no more—no more.

Something is dead . . .
The autumn rain-rot deeper and wider soaks
And spreads, the burden of winter heavier weighs,
His melancholy closer and closer yet
Cleaves, and those incantations of the spring
That made the heart a center of miracles
Grow formal, and the wonder-working hours
Arise no more—no more.

Something is dead . . .
'Tis time to creep in close about the fire
And tell gray tales of what we were, and dream
Old dreams and faded, and as we may rejoice
In the young life that rounds us leaps and laughs,
A fountain in the sunshine, in the pride
Of God's best gift that to us twain returns,
Dear Heart, no more—no more.

—[National Observer.

A VISION OF CHARLES XI.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF PROSPER MERIMEE BY FRANCIS J. AMY.

"There are more things in heav'n and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."
—[SHAKESPEARE—Hamlet.

People are apt to laugh at supernatural visions and apparitions. Some of these, however, are so well attested that one cannot consistently refuse to believe them, without at the same time rejecting all the mass of historical evidences.

A report, drawn in duo form, and bearing the signatures of four trustworthy witnesses, guarantees the authenticity of the incident I am about to relate. I will add that the prediction contained therein was known and cited long before its confirmation by events occurring during our days.

Charles XI., father of the famous Charles XII., was one of the most despotic, but at the same time one of the wisest, among the monarchs that Sweden ever had. He curtailed the monstrous privileges of the nobility, abolished the power of the senate and made laws to suit himself; in one word, he altered the constitution of the country, which up to that time had been oligarchical, and compelled the States General to invest him with absolute authority. Aside from this, he was an enlightened man, brave, strongly attached to the Lutheran faith, of an inflexible, cold, positive nature, wholly destitute of imagination.

He had but recently lost his wife, Ulrica Eleonora. Though his harshness towards that princess, it was said, had hastened her end. He had held her in great esteem and appeared more affected by her death than was to be expected of so stern a heart. After this bereavement he became more gloomy and morose than ever, and devoted himself to work with an assiduity which bespoke the imperious need of dispelling painful thoughts.

At the close of an autumn evening he was sitting in gown and slippers before a fire lighted in his study at the palace of Stockholm. With him were his chamberlain, Count Brahe, whom he honored with his good graces, and the physician Baumgarton, who, be it said by the way, posed as an asprit fort, and pretended to doubt everything outside of medicine. He had been summoned that evening to be consulted on some sort of indisposition.

It was getting rather late, and the king, contrary to his custom, had failed to signify, by bidding them good-night, that it was time for retiring. With his head bent low, and his eyes fixed upon the embers, he maintained an absolute silence. He was tired of his company, and yet feared, he knew not why, to be left alone. Count Brahe could not help noticing that his presence had ceased to be agreeable, and more than once ventured the suggestion that His Majesty might need some rest. Each time a gesture of the king had detained him in his chair. In his turn, the doctor talked about the unhealthy effects of protracted watchings. But the king replied between his teeth:

"Stay, I am not yet sleepy."

And they took up different themes of conversation, which were wholly exhausted at the second or third remark. It was evident that His Majesty was in one of his gloomy moods, and under such circumstances the position of a courtier was extremely delicate. Count Brahe, suspecting that the king's sadness arose from his sorrow for the loss of his wife, looked attentively at the portrait of the queen, which hung in the study, and exclaimed with a deep sigh:

"What an admirable likeness! Observe that expression, at once august and gentle."

"Bah!" brusquely responded the king, who thought he heard a reproach whenever the queen's name was mentioned in his presence. "This portrait flatters her. The queen was homely."

Then, inwardly reproving himself for his harshness, he arose and strode about the room to hide an emotion of which he was ashamed. He stopped before the window which opened upon the court. The night was dark and the moon at its first quarter.

The palace where the kings of Sweden reside to-day was not yet completed, and Charles XI., who had commenced it, lived at the time in the old palace, situated at the point of the Ritterholm, looking upon Lake Mœler. It was a large structure, shaped like a horseshoe. The king's study occupied one of the extremities, and, nearly opposite, stood the large hall where the States General met whenever they had some communication to receive from the throne.

The windows of this hall appeared at that moment all aglow with a brilliant light. This struck the King as being very strange. He at first thought it was caused by a torch in the hands of some valet. But what business could any one have at that hour in a hall which had not been opened for so long a time? Moreover, the light was too great to proceed from a single torch. It looked more like a conflagration, but no smoke was to be seen; the panes were not shattered; no sound was heard; all had rather the appearance of an illumination.

Charles looked at these windows for a while, without speaking. However, Count Brahe stretched out his hand toward the string of a bell, and was about to ring for a page to send to inquire into the cause of this singular phenomenon, but he was arrested by the King, who said:

"I will go myself."

As he uttered these words he was seen to turn pale, and his countenance expressed something like a religious terror. But he left the room with a firm step; the chamberlain and the doctor following him, each with a lighted taper in his hand.

The porter, who kept the keys, was already in bed. Baumgarten went to awake him and convey the king's order to straightway open the doors of the legislative hall. Great was the surprise of the poor man at such an unexpected command. He hastily dressed himself and joined the king with his bunch of keys. He first opened the door of a gallery which served as ante-chamber, or passage to the main hall. The king entered. What was his astonishment when he saw that the walls were draped in mourning.

"Who ordered the hall to be thus decorated?" he asked in an angry tone.

"Sire, nobody to my knowledge," responded the bewildered porter. "The last time I had the gallery swept, the oak of the ceiling was bare, as it has always been. Surely, these hangings do not come from your Majesty's lumber-room."

Meantime, the king, walking with a quick pace, had already penetrated through more than two-thirds of the gallery. The count and porter followed at his heels, while Doctor Baumgarten lagged behind, struggling between the fear of remaining alone, and that of facing an adventure which had announced itself in such a strange fashion.

"Proceed no further, sire!" cried the porter. "On my soul, there's sorcery here. At this hour—and since the death of the queen, your gracious consort—'tis said that she haunts this gallery. God defend us!"

"Hold, sire!" exclaimed the count in his turn. "Do you not hear the noise coming from the legislative hall? Who knows what dangers await Your Majesty!"

"Sire," put in Baumgarten, whose light had been blown out by a current of air, "allow me at least to go and fetch twenty of your majesty's *trabans*."

"Let us get in!" said the king firmly, stopping before the door of the large hall. "Porter, open quick!"

He struck it with his foot, and the sound, repeated by the echoes of the vault, reverberated in the gallery like the discharge of a cannon.

The porter was in such a trepidation, that his key rattled against the lock, and he could not manage to insert it.

"An old soldier trembling!" cried the king, shrugging his shoulders. "Come, count, open thou the door for us."

"Sire," replied the Count, stepping back, "let Your Majesty command me to march to the mouth of a Danish or German cannon, and I will go without flinching; but this would be defying the powers of hell!"

The king snatched the keys from the hand of the porter, and said in a tone of contempt:

"I see that this affair concerns me alone."

And before his suit could prevent it, he had opened the thick oaken door and entered the great hall, muttering the words, "With the help of God."

His three acolytes, impelled by curiosity, more powerful than fear, and perhaps ashamed to forsake their king, entered with him.

The large hall was illumined with innumerable torches. A black drapery had replaced the antique figured tapestry. All along the walls were seen, arranged in order as usual, the German, Danish and Moscovite standards—trophies of the soldiers of Gustavus Adolphus. In the centre were prominently displayed Swedish banners shrouded in funeral crape.

An immense assembly filled the benches. The four orders of the State—nobility, clergy, burghers and peasants—occupied seats according to their respective ranks. All were dressed in black, and this multitude of human faces, gleaming against the sombre background, so dazzled the eye, that none of the four witnesses of this extraordinary scene could recognize any. In like manner an actor, facing a dense audience, only sees a confused mass, where his wandering gaze fails to distinguish a single individual.

Upon a raised throne, from which the king was wont to address the assembly, they saw a bleeding corpse, clad in the insignias of royalty. On its right stood a boy with a crown upon his head and a sceptre in his hand; on the left, an old man, or, rather, another phantom, leaned against the throne. He was attired in the mantle of state worn by the old administrators of Sweden ere yet Wasa had transformed it into a kingdom. Facing the throne several grave and austere personages, dressed in flowing black robes, who seemed to be judges, were seated before a table filled with large folios and sundry parchments. Between the throne and the benches of the assembly stood a block covered with crape, and an axe lying beside it.

Nobody, in this superhuman concourse appeared to notice the presence of Charles and his three companions. As they entered they heard a confused hum, from out of which no articulate word could be distinguished. Presently the older of the judges in black robes, who seemed the president, arose and knocked thrice with his fist upon a volume open before him. A deep silence followed. Several young men of gentle appearance, richly attired, and with their hands pinioned behind their backs, entered the hall through a door opposite the one Charles XI. had just crossed. They advanced with head erect and firm look. Behind them a stalwart young man, wearing a brown leather coat, held the end of the cord wherewith their hands were tied. The one who walked in front and seemed the most important of the prisoners, stopped in the middle of the hall, close to the block, which he surveyed with haughty disdain. At the same time the corpse seemed to shudder convulsively, and a fresh crimson stream flowed from its wound. The young man knelt, and laid his head upon the block. The ax gleamed in the air and instantly fell with a thud. A gory rivulet bubbled upon the platform, and mingled with that of the corpse. The head, rebounding several times upon the reddened pavement, rolled to the very feet of Charles, which it stained with blood.

Up to that moment surprise had paralyzed his speech; but at sight of this horrible spectacle, his tongue was loosened. He advanced a few steps toward the platform, and addressing the figure draped in the mantle of administrator, he uttered boldly the well known formula,

"If thou art from God, speak; if from the other, leave us in peace."

The phantom replied slowly, and with solemn tone:

"Charles, King! This blood will not flow under thy reign (here the voice became less distinct), but five reigns after. Woe, woe, woe to the blood of Wasa!"

Thereupon the forms of the countless persons composing this weird assembly began to grow dim, appearing only as shadows, and then dissolved altogether. The fantastic torches were extinguished, and those of Charles and his companions illumined only the old tapestries, softly stirred by the wind. They still heard for a while something like a melodious noise, which one of the witnesses compared to the rustle of leaves, and another to the sound produced by the snapping chords of a harp while being tuned. All were agreed as to the duration of the apparition, which they judged had lasted about ten minutes.

The black draperies, the detruncated head, the spurts of blood staining the floor, had all vanished with the phantoms. The slipper of Charles XI. alone retained the crimson blot which by itself would have sufficed to remind him of the scenes of that dreadful night, had they not been already too well engraved in his memory.

When he returned to his study, the king caused a minute report to be written of what he had witnessed; made his companions sign it, and himself affixed his signature to it. Despite the precautions taken to keep the contents of this document from the public, they managed in some mysterious manner to leak out, even during the lifetime of Charles XI. The document is still extant, and up to this day nobody has ventured to raise a doubt as to its genuineness. Its closing paragraph is remarkable. Says the king:

"And, if what I have related be not the exact truth, I renounce all hope of a better life, the which I may have deserved through some good deeds, and, above all, through my zeal in laboring for the welfare of my people, and the defence of the faith of my ancestors."

Now then, if we recall the death of Gustavus III., and the judgment of Ankarstroem, his assassin, we shall find more than our point of contact between this event and the circumstances attending that singular prophecy.

The young man, beheaded in the presence of the assembly, points to Ankarstroem.

The crowned corpse, to Gustavus III.

The boy, to his son and successor, Gustavus Adolphus IV.

Lastly, the old man, to the Duke of Sodermanland, uncle of Gustavus IV., who was regent of the kingdom, and afterwards king, upon the deposition of his nephew.

The Newest Weapons of Warfare.

German investigators have been figuring upon the probable effect of the newest weapons in the next war. In 1870 the proportion of soldiers wounded on the German side was 14.08 per cent. of the total number in the field. Only 2.2 per cent. were actually killed. Since then an immense improvement has been effected in arms of precision, and it is believed that in future engagements the proportion of wounded will be greater than heretofore, but that the wounds will be less severe, as bullets, owing to their small size and great velocity, will often pass through bones without splintering them. It is estimated that about 20 per cent of the troops will be wounded in the next campaign, and that a little more than 3 per cent. will be killed. That is to say, that in an army corps of 35,000 men, 1,200 will be killed, and 5,800 wounded. About one-third of the wounds, it is thought, are likely to be serious.

The Texan Peccary.

Extermination is the impending fate of the Texan peccaries, according to a recent publication of the National Museum by Mr. Frederick A. Lucas, on animals recently extinct or threatened with extermination. He finds that in nearly every instance the cause is "reckless slaughter by man." As an instance of the way in which animals may be destroyed, he refers in the introduction to peccaries. In 1885 these little animals were so abundant in several counties of Texas that their well-worn tails were everywhere to be seen, while their favorite haunts could be readily picked out by the peculiar musky odor characteristic of the creature. Shortly after that date, hogskin goods being in favor, a price of 50 cents each was offered for peccary hides, with the result that by 1890 the peccaries were practically exterminated.

Double-Headed Snakes.

Double-headed snakes have been known to occur; and in a German journal Dr. Collin, of Berlin, describes and figures a double-tailed earthworm, and mentions four other cases of such malformations. Double-headed and double-tailed fishes. Dr. Collins infers that all such cases as double tails are due to abnormal processes of regeneration, after the original tail has been lost.

Police Figures.

In New York there are 72.65 policemen to each square mile of territory, in Chicago but 9.08, in Philadelphia 11.01, in Brooklyn 34.01, in St. Louis 8.72, in Boston 19.25, in New Orleans 4.66, and in Washington 35.64.

A FAMOUS BANDIT.

EXPLOITS OF A DARING MEXICAN IN CALIFORNIA.

The Deeds of Garza Recall the More Desperate Ones of Joaquin Murietta—His Fate.

The recent exploits of the bandit Garza on the Mexican border, which have given the Mexican and United States troops a great deal of annoyance, recall to old Californians the adventures in that State of one of the most daring highwaymen ever known. The name of Joaquin Murietta in the gold fever days was known all along the Pacific Coast. This outlaw was a Mexican. He was educated in the school of revolution in Mexico, where the line between rebel, robber, pillager and patriot had been to a great extent obliterated. He was accused of horsestealing by Californians and fled from the law-abiding community where he had lived. He regarded himself as a champion of his country rather than an outlaw. Of medium height, and somewhat slender in figure, he was extremely active and athletic, and no less graceful in movement than handsome in person. Long flowing hair of glossy black fell on his shoulders, and on his upper lip was a thin silky mustache. His manner was frank and cordial, his voice silvery and of generous utterance, and though he was so youthful in appearance there was that about him which made him both loved and feared, and which impressed friend and stranger alike with profound respect. Thus was Joaquin Murietta in 1852, when he lived at Los Angeles, at the beginning of his desperate career.

Joaquin was always splendidly mounted. Much of his success depended on his horses and the special business of certain members of the robber band was to provide a supply of the best horses in the country. The daring of the young chieftain was amazing. During a dance at San Jose Joaquin became involved in a fight, was arrested and fined $12. Being in charge of Deputy Sheriff Clark, who did not know the prisoner, Joaquin invited the officer to go with him to his house for the money. Clark had become obnoxious to Murietta for his vigorous pursuit of the band. On reaching an unfrequented place the robber suddenly turned upon the officer, and with a smile said, "Accept the compliments of Joaquin," and drove his jewelled poinard to the hilt in Clark's breast. One evening not long afterward Joaquin was sitting at a monte table in a small town on the Feather River, when an American boastfully offered to bet $500 that he would kill the scoundrel Joaquin the first time he met him. Carried away by one of his dare devil impulses, Joaquin sprang upon the table, and thrusting his pistol in the man's face cried:

"I take the bet; Joaquin is before you."

Then tossing the corner of his cape over his shoulder he strode out of the room and rode away with some of his companions. While visiting in Los Angeles, Joaquin heard that Deputy Sheriff Wilson, of Santa Barbara, intended to capture him dead or alive. The robber got up a sham fight between two Indians in front of Wilson's Hotel. When the latter came out to see the fight Joaquin rode at him and his ing his own terrible name in Wilson's ear sent a bullet through the officer's head and rode away.

One evening Joaquin rode into a camp where twenty-five miners were at supper, and sitting sideways on his horse began talking. One miner recognized the robber and shouted "That is Joaquin! Why in the name of God don't you kill him?" Spurring his horse, with one bound he cleared the camp and dashed down the can n. Finding his way blocked there he returned toward the camp, to avail himself of a narrow coyote trail around the brow of the precipice that overhang the canon. A shower of bullets greeted his reappearance, but none touched him, as he dashed up and along that dizzy path, waving his dagger and shouting defiance. Once passing a saloon the robber called for a drink, and was just lifting it to his lips when an American fired a shot that cut the plume of the brigand's hat. The drink was never taken, but Joaquin, after wounding the American in the arm and another man in the abdomen, galloped away without a scratch.

After three years of this bloody work by Joaquin's band the California Legislature authorized Harry Lave and twenty rangers to equip themselves for the capture of the robbers. Their trail was followed closely and the Mexicans were found in camp near Tejon Pass. Six of them were seated round a small fire, where breakfast was cooking, while the seventh, he of the slender figure and graceful limbs, and large black eyes, and long black hair, a perfect Apollo, richly dressed, blooming in the pride of health and manly beauty, was washing down a superb bay horse at a little distance from the fire. Joaquin was well known to the rangers, who dashed into the camp before they were discovered, and succeeded in cutting the robbers off from their horses. Captain Lave rode up to the one standing by his horse, and inquired whither they were going. "To Los Angeles," the chief replied. Turning to one of the others, the captain put the same question, when an entirely different answer was returned. Joaquin bit his lip and spoke up angrily. "I command here; address yourself to me." He then moved a few steps toward the fire, around which lay the saddles, blankets and arms of the party. He was ordered to stop, and when he did not heed Lave told him to stand or he would shoot. The chief tossed his hair back scornfully, while his eyes blazed with the lightnings of his wrath, and, stepping backward, he stood again by the side of his handsome steed, his jewelled hand resting lightly on its mane. At this critical moment Lieutenant Byrnes, with whom Joaquin was well acquainted, moved up, and Joaquin, realizing that the game was up, called out to his followers to save themselves as best they could, and threw himself upon his charger without saddle or bridle, and sped down the mountain like a tempest. He leaped his horse over a precipice, when he fell, but was on his feet again in a moment, and, remounting, the daring rider dashed on. Close at his heels came the rangers, firing as they rode, and soon the gallant steed fell to the earth, and Joaquin ran on afoot. Three balls pierced his body and made an end of the bloody-handed robber.—[New York Tribune.

THE COMING BILLIONAIRE.

William W. Astor May Reach That Plutocratic Estate.

There is a probability that William Waldorf Astor will be a billionaire long before he reaches his allotted time. It will not, however, be by the accumulation at the six per cent interest rate, but by the improvement in the value of his property. He inherited from his father acres of buildings and other acres of ground not built upon on Manhattan island.

When old John Jacob Astor, his great-grandfather, came to this country from Holland, he brought a lot of musical instruments which he traded with the Indians for furs. It was in this way he got his start in life. He extended the fur business as rapidly as his profits would allow. Finally when surplus money began to accumulate, he invested it in real estate. At last he gave up the fur trade and put all his money in lands. He bought along the King's highway, now Broadway. He and his descendants acquired miles of farms on and adjacent to the famous thoroughfare.

The section of New York in which the lands lie is rapidly building up. It has been the custom of the Astors not to sell lands, but to execute ground leases for twenty-one years, a provision in which was that the buildings erected on the lands should revert to the Astors on the expiration of the leases. In this way the lands have been improved without expense to the Astors.

The building operations on Manhattan island which are now going on at a greater rate than ever before promise to multiply William Waldorf Astor's fortune several times in the next two decades.

The Astor fortune has been handed down generation after generation to the eldest son, and it is supposed that the present possessor will follow the tradition.

When William Waldorf Astor becomes a billionaire his income at six per cent interest will be:

Year	$60,900,000.00
Month	5,075,000.00
Week	1,171,154.00
Day	166,849.00
Hour	6,952.05
Minute	115.87
Second	1.93

The lapse of time, at the interest rate of increase, will show the following results:

One year	$1,060,900,000
Five years	1,343,900,000
Ten years	1,806,100,000
Twenty-five years	4,383,600,000

Mr. Astor has just turned forty. He is a large, fine-looking man, who wears glasses, and has the air of a student. He is an omniverous reader. He has written several novels. He is a republican in politics. He served in both branches of the New York state legislature. He ran for congress, but was defeated by Roswell P. Flower, who is now governor of New York. He was minister to Italy under the Garfield administration.

His office in Twenty-sixth street, just west of Broadway, where his rents are received, is like a bank. More business is done there than in half the banks in New York.

The fortune of his uncle, William Astor, whose wife is the social leader in New York, is also, for the most part, in real estate. He owns large interests in some of the best paying railroads.—[Atlanta Constitution.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

Boiling water will remove all stains in table linen except ink or rust, and for these oxalic acid is the best thing to use.

In washing dishes the order should be, first the glasses, then the silver, and then the china. Dishes, if of fine decorated china, ought not to be rinsed with scalding water. If the dishes be scraped very clean, and the greasiest of them and the pans be rubbed with paper before they are washed, one of the meanest parts of dishwashing will be done away with—the greasy part. It is easier to get the work done if the dishes are arranged regularly, the plates of the same size together and the knives, forks and spoons with their handles the same way. It saves time in handling them. Dishcloths and towels are sweeter if dried in the open air.

A curious trouble which develops in furniture sometimes is the presence of a worm gnawing into the wood. The same trouble may occur in a closet built in a house, or in any raw wood. The best remedy for this trouble is to paint the furniture and shelves with a solution of colocynth. This can probably be obtained from any druggist. It is the pulp of the bitter cucumber, and is exceedingly acid to the taste, though not poisonous, except when taken in excessive quantities. If this cannot be obtained, get a preparation of quassia, which a housekeeper tells us will be equally useful. This trouble does not arise from surfaces which are finished with a coating of varnish or polish. The worm gets into the wood from some under surface of the furniture which is left unfinished, and it is to these surfaces that the remedy should be applied. It may be put on with an ordinary paint brush, being careful to touch every portion of the undressed wood.

Dutchman's Pipe.

The climbing shrub known as Dutchman's Pipe grows to the height of fifteen or twenty feet. It is a native of the southern parts of the Alleghany Mountains and is frequently planted in the United States, in Britain and on the Continent of Europe, to form shady bowers. It has very large heart-shaped leaves (a foot in breadth) of a beautiful green. The pipe-shaped flowers hang singly or in pairs on long stalks. At a distance the vine might be mistaken for a bean vine, but the flowers can be taken for nothing else but a dutchman's pipe. They are three or four inches long, a yellowish-green brown and veined with reddish-brown veins.—[Detroit Free Press.

His Mistake.

They had been married for several years, and had gradually risen from poverty to affluence. One evening Joe settled himself back in his chair with a self-satisfied air and said: "Things have changed some since we were married, haven't they, Mary?" "A great deal, Joe," she replied quietly. "The first year was pretty hard," he went on. "I didn't make any more than enough to pull us through. But I told you then I'd get up; and I have." "Yes," she admitted, "you have. You've made it much easier for me, financially." "And I've worked hard to do it," he said with some pride; "I have toiled night and day; and I will do better still; you shall be even more comfortable than you are now." "You are very kind, Joe," said Mary, with a faint smile; "nevertheless, I've sometimes wondered if you quite understood the clergyman who married us." "Why, what have I done?" he asked suddenly, straightening up in his chair. "Nothing wrong, I suppose, Joe," she replied in the same quiet way, "but it has seemed sometimes—just a fancy of mine, perhaps—it has seemed as though you thought you had married the office. It sees more of you than—than——" She stopped. It wasn't necessary to say any more. It was only necessary to kiss him to show that it was not in a purely faultfinding spirit that she spoke, and she did that. And the lesson that money—well, the lesson was not lost on him.

The Books Boys Read.

The truth is that it is not the boys who read "bad books" who swell the roll of youthful criminality: it is the boys who do not read anything. Let any one look over the police court of a busy morning and he will see that the style of youth gathered there have not fallen into evil ways through their depraved literary tendencies. They were not brought there by books, but more probably by ignorance of books, combined with a genuine hatred of books of all kinds. There is not a more perfect picture of innocence in the world than a boy buried in his favorite book, oblivious to all earthly sights and sounds, scarcely breathing as he follows the fortunes of the heroes and heroines of the story.—Kansas City Star.

Plucky Girls.

Two young city-bred women, daughters of a prominent wholesale merchant in San Francisco, named Lowenstein, are living on and working a land claim in the State of Washington, between Hadlock and Port Ludlow. They took up the claim two years ago and have lived on it continuously since, built the cabin in which they live, and have cleared and grubbed twenty acres of land. Their nearest neighbor is four miles away.

THAT TIRED FEELING

Prevails with its most enervating and discouraging effect in spring and early summer, when the days grow warmer and the toning effect of the cold air is gone. Hood's Sarsaparilla speedily overcomes "that tired feeling," whether caused by change of climate, season or life, by overwork or illness, and imparts a feeling of strength, comfort and self-confidence.

Kidney Trouble.

"I have been troubled with kidney difficulty for several years. It had assumed an alarming condition. I commenced the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time a change for the better came that seemed almost incredible. I would recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all that are suffering with the same disease, which causes such great suffering." L. M. STANLEY, Canastota, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Where other preparations fail. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is Peculiar to Itself.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

"German Syrup"

My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about fourteen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N. J.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels,
Liver,
Kidneys,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
ROXBURY, MASS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 26.

RACKET STORE NEWS.

WHEN YU

Are all done talking—age before beauty, U kno—the Racket, a fat and saucy youngster, a little more than 3 years old, has a word to say:

The first day the store was opened the low prices plainly marked on every day necessities were in marked contrast to the price you had been paying for similar or inferior goods.

One Price to All.....

No discrimination, no tricks, no misrepresentation—was another point. Have we faithfully carried this out? We are willing to let U answer.

Still Another Point.....

which we think we have established beyond the shadow of a doubt—is that while the prices asked U are uniformly as low as U can find the same goods anywhere in the United States, the quality is firstclass and up to the standard. This admitted we propose to

Move Forward

—TO A—

Larger Business

: Kom 2 C The Racket :

50,000 lbs. Wool Wanted.

50,000 pounds wool wanted; unwashed preferred. LYON & Co.
21 4t Bellefonte.

PERSONAL.

——Deputy sheriff Crawford was in town Monday evening between trains.

——Mercantile appraiser James Swabb, of Linden Hall, was in town on Monday.

——John Meyer attended the Bellefonte high school commencement last week.

——District Attorney J. C. Meyer, of Bellefonte, was in Centre Hall on Tuesday.

——Cleve Dinges arrived on Monday evening's train and will remain a few days in town.

——Rav. O'Boyl, of Bedford county, Pa., spent several days last week in Centre Hall.

——Mr. and Mrs. John Odenkirk, of Old Fort, spent Sunday with friends in Bellefonte.

——Ex-Commissioner John Wolf, of Brush valley, was in Centre Hall on Wednesday.

——Mrs. Thomas Lyons who has been sick for some time is again able to be around.

——Orris McCormick, now located at Spring Mills, was a visitor in town on Tuesday morning.

——Miss Tacy Kreamer visited her cousin, Miss Grace Lukenbach, at Bellefonte last week.

——Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hess, of Linden Hall, spent Tuesday in Centre Hall, the guest of friends.

——Barney McClain, interested in the lumber tract near town was in Centre Hall Thursday of last week.

——Dr. Jacobs and son Leslie took in the wizard Keller's show in the opera house at Bellefonte on Saturday.

——Miss Lulu Camp spent several days of this and last week in Bellefonte, returning home on Monday afternoon.

——Rev. Charles T. Steck, pastor of the Lutheran church at Shamokin, and known to many of our readers, has resigned.

——Simon Wolf, who has been in poor health for some time was able to attend communion services held in the Lutheran church last Sabbath.

——D. J. Meyer was a passenger on the 8.03 new passenger Monday evening to Williamsport, in the interest of the new firm, Huyett, Meyer & Boozer.

——The family of Rev. Baskerville, pastor of the Presbyterian church was increased one by the arrival of a young son, whom the Rev. doubtless hopes shall become a minister in the church.

——The REPORTER is in receipt of an "invite" to attend the 25th anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of Palatinate College, at Meyerstown, Pa., of which institution Prof. Samuel H. Deitzell was a few months ago elected to the position of principal.

——Mr. George Dale, one of the foremost and most prominent members of the grange, was in town on Saturday attending the meeting of the picnic committee in session in grange hall. Mr. Dale is a sincere laborer for the good of the order and the REPORTER predicts for him a prominent position soon at its head.

——Will L. Runkle, formerly one of the Centre Hall boys, but now living with his parents at Knoxville, a suberb of Pittsburg, arrived in town on Monday afternoon and will remain for several days circulating among friends and relatives. Will is still the same old boy, and his many friends were heartily glad to greet him. At the present he is connected with an engineer corps.

RUNS TO COBURN.

AN ADDITIONAL PASSENGER TRAIN PLACED IN SERVICE.

A Convenience to the People of this Valley Which Will be Greatly Appreciated. From Bellefonte to Coburn and Return in the Evening.

In last week's issue of the REPORTER mention was made of the necessity and convenience to the residents of the valley of an additional passenger train to run from Bellefonte to Coburn, but few had little idea of the promulgation of the scheme set forth in the article. It seems the Pennsylvania Railroad company has always at heart the convenience of the public and on last week issued orders for the running of an additional passenger train from Bellefonte to Coburn, to go in effect on Monday, 23rd inst.

For the people in the valley who had business in Bellefonte and went by rail, the time for same was limited and they were compelled either to postpone same or remain in Bellefonte all night. Heretofore they arrived in Bellefonte about 9.15 a. m., and departed at 2. p. m., only allowing about three hours for the transaction of business, which was entirely too short, but now they can get to Bellefonte at 9.15; and have all day to business, leaving at 6.00 p. m., allowing four hours more.

The train made its first trip on Monday evening, and was run by conductor Reamer's crew, and the initial trip was a success. The train passes Centre Hall at 6.42, and arrives at Coburn at 7.10, leaving Coburn at 7.25 and Centre Hall at 8.03, arriving at Bellefonte at 8.45, making close connection with the Bald Eagle train for Lock Haven, Williamsport, etc.

The train is exactly what the people of the valley are greatly in need of, and the patronage it will receive will cause its continuance upon the schedule.

Could we but have a train up from Montandon, connecting with the news express there, arriving at Centre Hall about noon and a Sunday train, the railroad facilities of this section could be little improved upon, and we would have all that could be desired in that respect.

Judge Dean's Decree.

At the close the Blair county license court Judge Dean filed the following advice to hotel keepers in the form of a decree:

"We call the attention of hotel keepers who have been granted license to the fact that they are licensed because of the necessity of their house for public accommodations not only in the sale of liquor but with furnishing the public with food and lodging. Not all the public, by any means, care for liquor; however, do want good food and comfortable beds and rooms. At the next considertion of these cases we will hear remonstrances by any one of the public who choose to complain as to any part of the hotel accomodations. Uncleanliness, delapidated furniture, unsufficient or poor food, will be considered ground for refusing licenses. Further, the keeping open of bar-rooms until late hours of the night will be considered evidence of a poorly regulated hotel and treated as a good reason for a refuse of license."

A Maniac's Wild Gallop.

A madman, without hat or coat, galloped his horse from Mosequito Valley, six miles from Williamsport, to that place, Sunday afternoon, and without stopping his foaming courser he dashed through the court house door and rode down the main corridor. There were many people in the hallway and they scampered in every direction. The madman, who is George Fausel, galloped clear through the building, and out in the yard he was captured. He said he had come for justice. He is dissatisfied with the recent settlement of an estate and wanted the matter changed.

Remember the Evening.

Bear in mind that Monday evening, May 30th, is the time when ice cream, cake, coffee, etc., will be served in the rooms over Harper & Kreamer's store. The rooms will be open all hours during the evening and the ladias will try to please all as to refreshments. It will be refreshing, after the parade and Decoration services are over to call at the rooms and try the ice sream and coffee. Give them a call.

Meeting of Picnic Committee.

The picnic committee met in the grange hall in Centre Hall on Saturday afternoon and all members were present. Business relative to the coming exhibition was transacted and several improvements advised which will likely be carried into effect. The exhibition will be held in September, about the same time as last year.

Stockings at Meyer's Bazaar.

To begin with, you can rely on our goods being just as represented. They are positively fast black. We also keep the colored hose, and red hose for children. Our boys hose, double knee and heel, beats all former records. Come and be convinced that we have the finest line in town.

CASH BAZAAR.
Bellefonte, Pa.

May be a Compromise.

A compromise in the case of W. H. Dill, ex-President of the First National Bank of Clearfield, who is charged with the embezzlement of its assets, which resulted in the collapse of a bank several months ago, has been proposed and the terms will likely be accepted.

Dill was to have been placed on trial Thursday in the United States District Court at Pittsburg but at the request of his counsel the case was continued on the list until next Tuesday, by which time, it is expected, a settlement will have been made. The Department of Justice at Washington will be petitioned to drop the case, if the creditors accept the terms proposed by Mr. Dill. He is charged with embezzling $103,000 from the Houtzdale Bank, one of the institutions with which Dill did business, and will give a judgment note for $23,000, besides $10,000 in cash and a first mortgage of $40,000 on certain land, leaving a balance of $30,000 unsettled which will be paid by stockholders.

A Perfect Gate.

The Tilting Gravity Gate, invented and patented by A. Duck, Savage, and Wolf, of our valley, is nearer perfection than anything in this line ever brought out. No faultfinding nor room for improvements. It will be put up within a few weeks at several points in Centre county for inspection by the people. E. Meixell consented to assist in its introduction by the sale of territory and individual rights. No investment will pay as well as the manufacture of this convenience. Big money was offered for one state but the plant being in its bud, (the date of application February 27th, 1892,) it may be wise to move cautiously. Orders for some seventy gates have already been received.

For the W. C. T. U. Column.

That an honest man sometimes does a dishonest act when in liquor is illustrated by the following which we clip from the Lock Haven Express of the 19th inst: Last Saturday night a window in W. A. Mosher's liquor store was broken and several pint bottles filled with whisky were taken. On Monday Mosher received a letter stating that the writer had broken the window and had taken three of the bottles, but was intoxicated at the time and would pay three dollars for what he had done. No name was signed to the letter. Yesterday two dollars were received by Mosher, with the assurance that the third dollar would be paid in a few days.

Encouraging Railroad News.

The gentlemen who contemplate building a railroad through Sugar valley faithfully promised our people that if they would secure a free right of way active work would be commenced on the road within sixty days, says the Sugar Valley *Journal*. The committee has succeeded in securing the right of way and submitted a report to the officers of the company, who, after taking deliberate action upon the matter, have decided to build the road, and our people are now anxiously looking forward to the date when actual work will be commenced on the road.

The Right Kind of Charity.

Rev. J. Mueller, pastor of St. James' Lutheran church in Altoona, has distinguished himself greatly for his great act of charity. Some time ago he began collecting funds for the relief of the starving Russians, and the other day he sent away $21,000, the result of his labors. He traveled far and near and aroused the sympathy of his hearers until he has succeeded in collecting this magnificent sum.

Fell into the Fire.

On Tuesday of last week, John Reber, of Limestone township, Union county, was burning brush on a hill side when he was seized with an epileptic fit, fell over and rolled into the flames. A little boy who was with him, was unable to drag him away, but quickly summoned help, but not before Reber received burns which will likely end fatally. He was frightfully burned from the hips down.

Memorial Services.

Rev. Minnich will preach the Memorial sermon on Sunday morning next before the Samuel Shannon Post, G. A. R., in the Methodist church. The Post will attend the services in a body. All are invited to attend and listen to the able discourse which Rev. Minnich, himself a veteran, will deliver.

Which Is It?

An enigma is going the rounds of our exchanges, which reads as follows: "My name is composed of three syllables. My second and third is what nearly every farmer is striving for, my first is the place to go and get it, and my whole is a county in Pennsylvan. ia.

To Orate at Gettysburg.

Governor Beaver will deliver the oration at the dedicatory exercises at the "Highwater Mark" gathering at Gettysburg on June 2nd.

——A guarantee goes with all goods purchased at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, and when a purchase is made it can be depended upon as reliable.

Another Board Walk Verdict.

Daniel Stone recovered four hundred dollars damages in the Cameron county court recently against the borough of Emporium for a broken leg which injury he received from a defective board walk. Four hundred dollars would have gone a great ways toward repairing the walk, but before the accident it could not be seen. The borough of Emporium will now lock the stable after the horse is stolen, but better late than never. If Centre Hall were called upon to pay $400 damages what amount of grumbling there would be at the borough authorities for not enforcing the ordinances, and there is just about as much when it is tried.

Half Rates to Gettysburg via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On Thursday, June 2d, 1892, the "High Water Mark" Monument will be dedicated on the field of Gettysburg. This monument marks the highest point within the Union lines reached by Pickett's troops in the memorable charge of July 2d, 1863. The monument has been erected under the auspices of the Battlefield Memorial Association. The dedicatory ceremonies will be highly interesting, consisting of speeches, poems, music, and military exercises. A large number of veterans, both officer and privates, will be gathered on the historic field and the occasion will be a most memorable one.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on June 1st and 2d, sell excursion tickets from all principal stations on the lines to Gettsyburg at a *single fare for the round trip*.. Return coupons will be valid for use until June 4th, inclusive.

A Card.

A. D. LUNDY & Co., State Agents,
Williamsport, Pa.

Gentlemen:—We acknowledge receipt of draft for $1000 handed us this day by Mr. Clevan Dinges, same being in full settlement of Pacific Policy No. 16024 on life of Ezra Krumbine, dec'd., and we hereby express our thanks for the very prompt and satisfactory payment, and heartily recommend to all who desire reliable insurance to write Mr. Dinges, of Williamsport, for terms and plans of "Pacific" policies.

SAMUEL FLORAY,
JOHN H. KRUMBINE,
Administrators of the estate of Ezra Krumbine, dec'd.
Centre Hall, Pa., May 24th, 1892.

Will be in the Parade.

The G. A. R., having extended an invitation to the Odd Fellows to participate in the parade on Memorial Day, the order accepted the invitation and with the boys in blue will do honor to the memory of the departed comrades by taking part in the exercises. The G. A. R. also extended invitations to all the Sunday schools to participate.

It is to be hoped there will be no lack of flowers contributed on Monday to decorate the graves. It is urgently requested that they be brought to the Post room on Monday forenoon.

Horse Stolen.

A large dappll gray horse was stolen from the stable of S. H. Irvine, in Barree township, Huntingdon county. The thief's name is Walter Colum. He took from other parties two sets of harness, buffalo robe, blanket, etc. He was traced over through Penn's Valley to Linden Hall and Centre Hall, and down to Spring Mills on last Sunday. It is supposed that he traveled towards Lewisburg. A reward of $7[illegible] has been offered for his arrest and conviction.

New Money Order Offices.

The postoffice department recently established a large number of new Money Order offices all over the United States. Among the states Pennsylvania was favored with the largest number, and even Centre county comes in with its full quota. Among Centre's new offices in this line are the following: Aaronsburg, Benore, Blanchard, Boalsburg, Coburn, Fleming, Lemont, Milesburg, Millheim, Pine Grove Mills, Port Matilda and Stormstown.

The Big Headed Editor.

An exchange says the editor who is endeavoring to keep himself before his readers all the time, and is constantly telling them what an excellent paper he publishes, makes a mistake. They probably know more about him than he is aware of, and have abundant opportunity to make up their minds concerning the quality of his paper without his advice.

De Gustibus Non Disputandem.

A Penfield baker publishes a card denying the rumor that he puts soap in his bread, and announces that in the future he will make his bread heavier than ever. They must have a funny idea of good bread out in Pinfield.

The biggest lot of men's working shirts 25 and 50 cents. Dress shirts, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.50, at LYON & Co.

Every shade of Chiffon Lace from 30 cts. up. LYON & Co.

——Boom-de-ay. Subscribe for the REPORTER for the campaign.

BELLEFONTE FIRE.

A CONFLAGRATION AGAIN VISITS THAT TOWN.

Gerberich, Male & Co.'s Warehouse and Flouring Mill Destroyed By Fire on Wednesday Morning. Loss $50.000.

The most disastrous conflagration that has visited Bellefonte for several years was discovered at 1.30 o'clock, Wednesday morning, in the immense grain warehouse of Gerberich, Hale & Co., near the Pennsylvania freight depot at the foot of Lamb street.

Flames were first discovered issuing from a warehouse, occupied by Gerberich, Hale & Co., for the storing of grain and by the time the alarm was given the flames had got beyond control, and efforts were made by the firemen to save adjoining property.

The warehouse had in it 15,000 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of cared corn, and a lot of machinery belonging to Gerberich Hale & Co. P. B. Crider & Son, had part of the warehouse rented and kept in it sash, doors, mouldings, glass and nails all of which was totally destroyed.

The flames were only a few minutes in communicating with the valuable flouring mill adjoining, the firemen being compelled to retreat owing to the intense heat, and the mill became a mass of flames. Efforts were made to remove the flour stored in the mill and about fifty barrels were thus saved from the flames.

The flames spread rapidly through the adjoining lumber yard of P. B. Crider & Son, and in less than half an hour there was a blaze that covered an acre of ground. Between twenty and twenty-five piles of lumber were destroyed by the flames, and it seemed for the time being that part of the town would be destroyed. Fortunately there was no wind to carry the sparks across the stream to Lamb street though windows on Thomas street 200 yards distant, were cracked and houses scorched brown by the intense heat.

The two buildings destroyed were Bellefonte's most historic structures, the mill having been built in 1800, before the town was laid out; and the warehouse was formerly the depot of the old Pennsylvania canal company, and was located on the canal basin.

The loss to Gerberich Hale & Co. is about $40,000 with an insurance on the burnt property of about $26,000. P. B. Crider & Son's loss is fully covered by insurance.

Closed Down.

The Bellefonte Republican says: For a long time there has been grumbling among the men who work at Valentine's rolling mill on account of the wages paid. This discontent grew until there were not enough of men at work to make it pay for the company to continue and so last week the mill shut down for an indeficnite time.

Passed the Examination.

Roland C. Curtin, son of General J. I. Curtin, of Bellefonte, successfully passed the examinations for entrance to the U. S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis. The examinations were held last week and were also attended by Simon Dinges, of this place, as alternate candidate, and whose chances depended entirely on the examination of Curtin.

Absent to Classis.

Owing to the absence of the pastor to Classis, at Lock Haven, last week, there were no services in the Reformed church on Sunday. Mr. Jacob Wagner, of Tusseyville, was appointed a delegate by Rev. Eisenberg. They returned home again Monday morning.

Found Dead in the Woods.

About two weeks an old soldier named James Nolan, who made his home with a friend at Hammersley's Fork, Clinton county, disappeared. On Tuesday his body in the woods at a place called Tamerack swamp. The appearance of the body indicated that death was due to natural causes.

A Curiosity.

There is a couriosity at the home of Ellis Allen, in South Philipsburg. An old hen has taken charge of a litter of four puppies which she cares for just as if they were chicks. She will sit on them and cluck and call them to eat in such a manner that it is indeed an interesting sight to behold.

What Next.

Some time ago the management of the Philadelphia & Reading gave orders that the trainmen are prohibited from wearing beards while in the employ of that company. The latest order is that trainmen on passenger trains are not allowed to use tobacco while on duty.

Wall Paper.

We carry the largest stock of wall paper in Penns valley. Come and be convinced that you can buy cheaper from us than any other place.

J. S. DAUBERMAN & SON.

——A full line of latest styles in gents furnishing goods has been received at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. A bargain in every purchase made.

Death of John Wagner.

John M. Wagner, of Milesburg, died on Monday night at 10:30 o'clock. The funeral will take place on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence in Milesburg. Interment will be in the Union Cemetery in Bellefonte.

The More Popular.

The farmer who recently committed suicide near Pottsville because he couldn't stand it to worry over his debts, was away behind the times. He should have adoped the present fad and let the other fellows worry.

New Ice Cream and Fruit Restaurant

Harry Dinges will open an ice cream and fruit restaurant on Saturday next, in the Dinges store room and asks his friends and the public for a share of their patronage.

——If you want a light spring and summer overcoat, the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, can satisfy your wants in a most satisfactory manner to you, both in price and quality.

Carpets, cheap, 15, 20 and 25 cents. Cotton ingrain carpets 35, 40, 45, cents. All wool ingrain carpets 50, 55, 60, 65, 70 and 75 cents per yard at LYON & Co's.

The best wearing shoe for boys a $1.25 that you have ever seen. The best $1.25 shoe for men, in the county.

LYON & Co.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	85
Rye	70
Corn	40
Oats new	27
Barley	40
Buckwheat	45

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	11
Lard	7
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	25
Sides	7

Listen !

Challi. Challi, better styles and at lower prices than you could imagine.

Chenile Table Covers at a great bargain.

Ask to see our new Chiffon. New Fans for Commencement. Lace Parasols, Covers for Baby Carriages, Ladies' Muslin and Fine Ginghams, Kid Gloves, Laces, and Ruching.

Have you tried our Bargain Counter? Its a stunner and at greatly reduced rates.

Did you look at our line of Hosiery? 25 cts. buys a Ladies' Fast Black Stainless, the equal of any 35 or 40 ct. stocking in town.

We are sole agents for Bellefonte for the world renowned Columbia Wheel.

Curtain materials and Lace Curtains, a great many beautiful styles.

Carmans.

Boy's good, stout knee pants as low as 25 cents and up to the best.

Boys long pants, good goods, excellent styles, durable and dressy at 75, 85, 95 and up to $2.50.

Men's strong and stout working pants, good colors 75, $1.00, 1.50 and up

We can show you 50 different styles of the handsomest new patterns in men's all wool dress pants for $2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3 50, 4 00 and 5 00.

A bargain with seeking, 10 lots of men's summer suits, all wool, fine goods, reduced from $10.00 and 12.00 to 5.50, 6.60 and 7.50.

The best fitting black cheviot suits, first-class goods, at $5.50, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00 and 12.00.

Boys' and youths' black and brown cheviot suits, at $4.50, 5,00, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 and 10.00.

We have boys' suits from 4 to 14 years at $1.50, good styles, good colors, neat and serviceable

Boys' suits 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00 and 5 00.

Fifty different styles of mens' nobby pants loons all wool, grand styles, $2.00, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and 5.00.

Mens' dress shoes, no shoddy, all solid as leather can make them, $1 25, 1.50, 2.00, 2 50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50 and 4.00. Boys dress shoes the same grade $1.25 1 50, and 1.75.

Boys stout working shoes or stout dress shoes $1.00, 1.25 per pair.

Ladies' jackets tan and black from $3.00 up to 12.00, and they are simply perfect in the make and fit. Some of our lady customers will not buy a jacket from anybody else as they cannot get such fitting jackets as we have Blazers with cords $3.00; Reefers with frogs or pearl buttons in tan or black $3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9 00, 10.00 and 12.00.

Did you ever see miss's stylish jackets at $1.50, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50? We have them.

Dress ginghams, piles and piles of them at 6¼, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 15 cents.

Dress ginghams, beautiful styles, fine as silk 15, 18, 20, 25 and 30 cents.

Outing cloth 8, 9 and 10 cents. A big variety.

The finest grades of Bedford cords, henriettas, cashmeres—those beautiful new shades do for wedding gowns, all wool and the very finest 50, 60, 65, 75 and 90 cents, all shades of tans, grays, stones and drabs.

Curtain scrims, too cherp to leave your windows with the old ones, 7¾, 8, 9, 10 and 12½ cents.

Curtain laces 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20 and 25 cents.

Lace curtains by the pair—styles are simply grand—65c, 75, $1, 1.25, 1 50, 2, 2.50, 3.00 and 4.00 the pair.

Just think of getting a pretty stylish summer dress for 60c. Beautiful challies at 6c a yard, and fast colors at that.

Satcens in black and colors, 10c, 12½, 15, 20 and 25 per yard.

Embroidery for dresses, 36-inch wide goods, 40 50, 60, 75 and up to $2 a yard.

Embroidery for young girls dresses, 25c, 35, 40 and 50 per yard.

Nainsooks, India linen, Victoria lawns, from 10c to 50.

You will not get such surah or china silks everywhere at such prices—35, 40, 50, 65 and 75c per yard—all the shades.

Ladies Oxford ties—five shelves full and the counter full—from 50c to $1.50 per pair.

Ladies dress shoes—$1 to 4.50 per pair.

Carpets for 15 and 20c.

Carpets—flowered carpets—20, 25, 30, 35 and 40c.

All wool ingrain carpets—note these prices—50, 55, 60, 65 and 75c.

Tapestry brussels, 48, 50, 60 and so on up to 90c per yard.

Black lace flouncing—we pretty nearly forgot—all silk; 45in wide, lovely patterns, 75c, $1, 1.25 to 1.75 the yard.

LYON & CO.,
Bellefonte, - - - Pa.